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SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR HOLIDAY APPAREL SUGGESTIONS

ROBERT IN VANCOUVER

Vancouver, May 18 (Canadian Press).—J. P. Robertson, driver for the Yukon-Tanana Trail Company, was hit over the head and knocked down by a pair of hold-up men who tried his car yesterday evening. The driver took to the road and was driven to the hospital at 8:30 from him. The men had engaged Robertson to drive them to a fictitious address on Union Street. They ordered him out at the 110 block at the moment, and though he did not resist, struck him down.

Stevens Heard In Ottawa

British Columbia M.P. Talks of Need of Economic Changes

Ottawa, May 18.—That every conceivable device is being brought into play by some of those who control "big business" to prevent the "ebb and flow" of business from running smoothly, was a statement made by Hon. R. H. Stevens, M.P., former Minister of Trade and Commerce, in an address here yesterday. The speaker was actuated only by motives of good, in order to secure sufficient advantage over competitors. The condition of the business world was one of "organized selfishness against disinterested virtue," he said. An "eminent authority" had said the other day 10 per cent of the people were honest, said Mr. Stevens. He himself would not place the per-

centage as low. The point, however, was that while the great body of business men were conducting their affairs in an honorable way, yet in every business there were individuals, moved only by pecuniary instincts, who operated with a selfish disregard for all ethics. And, he added, it had to be remembered that that class of persons often occupied those who occupied a dominating position in various branches of industry.

Program, he asserted, compelled constant revision of standards; and the possession of ethical standards was of no small value to those who professed them. Stevens had the will to practice and enforce them. All things changed. The textbooks of sociology and economics which served a generation ago were now out of date. So also were the industrial methods of a few years ago. Concepts of honesty were themselves subject to change.

Mr. Stevens was severely critical of those who regarded stock market operations as a barometer of business. On Thursday afternoon had been the activity of the New York Exchange, featuring the rise in price. He ventured to say these had been seriously manipulated by gamblers, and when the "flood" went counter to the speculation, they would find themselves duty forced.

URGES CHILD MIGRATION

Sir Stanley Argyle of Australia Addresses Canadian Club in Vancouver

Vancouver, May 18.—Restricted distribution of population in the British Empire constitutes a grave menace to the very existence, but while ill-considered immigration schemes are damaging the colonies, the solution lies in child migration, Sir Stanley Argyle, former Governor of the Australian State of Victoria, told members of the Vancouver Canadian Club yesterday. "Bring these youngsters to Canada, Australia and South Africa when they are in their formative years and let them grow up with the habits, traditions and background of the country," he declared. "Then they will become good Canadians, Australians and South Africans."

Sir Stanley declared that, during the last few years, immigration from the British Isles to the Dominions has almost ceased. What United Kingdom emigration there has been has been to Canada, Australia and South Africa.

In the face of this, the speaker contended, the British government had spent \$1,000,000,000 to meet the needs of unemployed and a mere \$10,000,000 in efforts to establish them in the Dominions.

He emphasized the need of meetings in different parts of the Empire, gatherings at which each country could learn to see the other's viewpoint. Such understanding would put an end to disastrous and ill-considered schemes of immigration, failure of which have had an evil effect. He cited failure of such schemes in Australia.

They sent these people back to Britain, colonies of the Empire and dominions of Australia," he declared. "We drew a picture of the difficulties which face the settlers, particularly those chosen with more goodwill than those chosen with less."

Transportation links. Empire unity could be furthered by close attention to means of transportation between the units of the Commonwealth, Sir Stanley continued.

"The life blood of the Empire depends on the strength of these lines of communication," he said. "The various dominions cannot be expected to utilize only their own products—take in their own washing. Transportation is one of our big problems."

He stressed the importance of air travel in bringing the dominions closer together. He mentioned the Melbourne-Canberra air route from London and the vistas of travel and transportation possibilities it opened.

R.C.M.P. Inquiry Is Completed

Hon. P. J. Veniot, M.P., Tells of Liquor Smuggling in New Brunswick

Bethune, N.B., May 18.—The federal government's royal commission investigation into Hon. Peter Veniot's allegations charges against the R.C.M.P. in New Brunswick. Police wound up yesterday evening with the former Minister-General's declaration that he had twice watched smugglers land liquor in Bethune Harbour, just below his home. Once, the Gloucester County M.P. said, he caught a within eighty feet of a smuggling cove while watching a boat and landed into a truck. A few days later he read press reports of a big liquor seizure near Bethune. "It fits," he said. "I testified, 'that was the goods landed there.'"

IN MOONLIGHT. That was in late May or early June of 1933, he asserted. Again, in August of 1933, he said, he watched from his dock one night while from thirty to thirty-five tin packages were landed from a boat under bright moonlight not far from his home.

Asked why he had not called the police on either occasion, Dr. Veniot replied that in 1933 he was unable to call them because of illness, and in 1934 he just did not.

Dr. Veniot said he had seen the liquor dumping "from a distance only."

THIRD DEGREE DISCUSSION. Touching on "third degree" methods which he charged against the R.C.M.P., Dr. Veniot declared he had been led to believe "intimidation" had been used in the questioning of Gordon Williamson in a hit-and-run auto crash case. He said he was justified in using this term, he asserted.

EPIC MAY PUT UP CANDIDATE. Upton Sinclair Says League Eyeing 1936 U.S. Presidential Election

Los Angeles, Calif., May 18.—"Production for use" was injected sharply into the national political picture today with a threat of opposition from the U.S.C. organization of Upton Sinclair to President Roosevelt's candidacy for re-election in 1936 until he adopts such a program.

The U.S.C. candidate is running the "End of the Road" campaign. The U.S.C. organization is a national movement for the establishment of a new party, the U.S.C. party, which would elect Upton Sinclair to the White House.

The U.S.C. party has permitted the business men of this country to prosper, while they are bringing about poverty and put the unemployed to work again.

"His fate in 1936," he shouted, "depends on how much longer he pursues this action."

OIL SEARCH IN GREAT BRITAIN

London, May 18.—Great Britain has announced plans to develop oil fields in her own realm with the hope of freeing herself from dependence on American and Russian sources for the supplies she needs.

The project envisages a widespread oil prospecting campaign to be set in motion June 17 when the mines department starts issuing licences. According to the plans, Great Britain will be mapped out into "oil areas" and licences issued for plots of from eight to 200 square miles for areas ranging from £20 up.

Both British and foreign individuals and companies will be eligible to receive licences, but whoever is found must be able to Great Britain until the home market reaches its consumption limit.

Great Britain's present importations from the United States and Russia total about 11,000,000 tons a year.

CAMERA-SHY MONARCH

Michael, Prince of Romania, who arrived in London yesterday, was seen by the press only after a short time after the monarch's arrival.

Would End B.C. School Boards

Vancouver Mayor Suggests Government Borrow From Ottawa to Run Schools

Vancouver, May 18.—A suggestion that the British Columbia Government be asked to involve the Special Powers Act to abolish the present school board system and administer education itself, borrowing the money from the Dominion Government, was made to the Arbitration Board yesterday by Mayor G. G. McGeer, M.P.P.

The board, which has been hearing the dispute between the school board and the city over the \$200,000 difference between the board's estimates and what the city is prepared to give, adjourned after hearing summaries of briefs for both sides. No date was set for resuming the decision.

The mayor criticized H. F. Hines, school board secretary, for his evidence before the board, in which he sought to show the city finances were better than the city representative maintained.

The mayor also referred in passing to Prime Minister R. B. Bennett. A billion dollars is running the city of Ottawa, he said.

The mayor said the government establish a turnover and income tax and maintain a better school system. He intimated the Arbitration Board could recommend such a plan.

COURT COSTS PAID BY FIVE

Vancouver, May 18.—Prosecutions as a result of police activity in regulating Vancouver time and dancing establishments resulted yesterday in suspended sentences and court costs when five accused pleaded guilty to various charges before Magistrate MacKenzie Matheson in police court.

Geo. Greco, part owner of the Broadway Cafe, pleaded guilty to permitting consumption of liquor on his premises last Saturday, and was given suspended sentence. He was ordered to pay \$75.00 costs and post a probation bond.

D. Ross, M. Sato, D. Hill and M. Buchanan were each given suspended sentences for consuming liquor on the Broadway Cafe premises the same night. They also were ordered to pay costs and post probation bonds.

Police have announced their intention of enforcing the section of the R.C. Liquor Act which deals with consumption of spirits in public places and have warned cafe proprietors of their intention to prosecute.

ROOSEVELT TO SEE SAN DIEGO FAIR

Washington, May 18.—The California Congressional delegation said today, after a call on President Roosevelt yesterday, that he had decided definitely to attend the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego, California, some time this summer.

The date for the visit to the west coast was left open to await the adjustment of Congress, for which no specific time has been fixed.

The President designated Secretary Hopper and William Phillips, Under-Secretary of State, to represent the government at the official opening of the exposition May 30.

PROF. J. G. KERR TO BE CANDIDATE

London, May 18.—Prof. J. Graham Kerr is expected to be the National Government's candidate for the Scottish Universities seat in the House of Commons vacated by John Buchanan, who will be Canada's next Governor-General. He will likely be opposed by Archibald J. Cronin, Labour, and another nominated by the Scottish Nationalist Party, which latter has enjoyed little success in Scottish elections.

Prof. Kerr is one of the world's foremost zoologists. He originated and communicated to the Admiralty a month after the outbreak of the Great War protective coloration of ships in camouflage patterns.

Cingus Campbell's Co. Ltd.

NEW LIGHT-WEIGHT SUMMER FELTS

SMART SHAPES WHITE AND PASTELS \$1.95

COUNTERFEITING CHARGES BASELESS

Vancouver, May 18.—Thomas Hain demonstrated to the satisfaction of Magistrate H. S. Wood in police court yesterday that the chemicals and other apparatus found by police in his home were being used in legitimate experiments in photography, and he was acquitted of a charge of counterfeiting.

BIG FUND FOR HIGHWAY WORK

Washington, May 18.—Washington state will receive \$4,121,200 from the half billion dollars set aside from the federal public works fund for highway, road, street and grade crossing elimination under allocations announced yesterday.

SENATOR LOSES POST IN UNION

Cleveland, O., May 18.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen upheld the ouster from the union of Senator Joseph R. Burton of Ohio, by a vote of 90 to 137 at yesterday's session of the national convention held here.

Bridge Grant Is Cancelled By U.S.

Washington, May 18.—Harold Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior, yesterday cancelled the public works loan and grant of \$2,500,000 to the St. Lawrence Bridge Commission for a toll bridge across the St. Lawrence River between Ogdensburg, N.Y., and Prescott, Ont. He based his action on the failure of the Canadian Parliament to enact legislation required for construction of the bridge.

Roundtrips Cut to Japan, China and the Philippines

Very low summer roundtrip fares are now in effect on the American Mail Line to Japan, China and the Philippines. Every steamer (Tourist as well as First Class) is outside, with luxurious twin beds. Outdoor swimming pool. Glass-enclosed promenade decks. College orchestra. Delicious food. Talking movies.

Examples of summer roundtrips from Victoria, B. C. and Seattle (sailing every other Saturday):

To	Tourist	First Class
JAPAN and return	\$240	\$427
JAPAN, CHINA and return	\$277	\$495
JAPAN, CHINA, MANILA and return	\$300	\$577

AMERICAN MAIL Line

and HOLLAND Steamship Lines

300 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

Men's Sports Outfits—25 Styles

At White, Black and White, Navy and White, Two-tone Brown—

\$3.90 \$4.90 \$5.90

KING'S SHOE STORE

300 GOVERNMENT STREET

ALL MUST CO-OPERATE

Gainful Occupation Instead of Relief is the Aim of Your Government

IT is the policy of your government that relief recipients shall give services in return wherever possible. Recent refusal of a certain number to do the small amount of work required has jeopardized this policy and embarrassed those who are willing to do their share.

As a result of the actions of these disturbing groups your government has laid down a policy that all relief recipients, physically able to perform work, but who refuse to do so or to give a reasonable day's service, will be considered ineligible for further relief. Where it is necessary, dependents of these men will be allowed relief and the disqualified relief applicant will be removed from the position of head of the family so far as unemployment administration is concerned. He will only be reinstated when he is prepared to give a reasonable amount of labor in return for his and his dependents' relief.

The policy of your government has been to distribute relief upon a basis of comparative need, having regard for the number of dependents in a family without regard for the physical fitness of the recipient. Only those physically able are required to undertake labour on public works and then on a basis of one day's work for each \$3.30 received.

Work, wherever possible, will be provided within walking distance of workers' homes; where this is not possible, transportation will be provided. Relief workers will not go out in bad weather. As additional public works funds become available, plans will be made to supplement amounts of relief by extra work.

Your government fully realizes that the amount of relief given is only upon a subsistence basis, but is doing its best to improve conditions and bring about a change in policy. At present the problem is to give the greatest possible distribution to the monies available. The money borrowed for unemployment relief and for public works, plus the annual vote from current revenue for bridge and road maintenance, has been pooled for the purpose of assisting those who find it impossible to obtain employment. It is obvious, therefore, that relief recipients must do their share in the upkeep of roads in return for the allowances made.

Having dealt fairly with relief recipients, your government feels that it should have the reasonable co-operation of the unemployed. Such co-operation will assist in bringing about the improvements which your government desires, namely, that gainful occupations shall be substituted for relief.

Believing that relief scales, in existence when your government took office, were insufficient to prevent suffering where

recipients were without other income, the following changes were made:

Scale of food allowance increased by ten per cent.

Dependents' allowance increased by one dollar each a month.

Allowance to expectant mothers of five dollars a month for a period of four months.

Special grants to organizations assisting needy cases in the provision of clothing and shoes.

Increased medical aid for treatment of the unemployed.

System changed from scrip to cash.

Distribution of \$500,000 in wages in the autumn and winter 1934-35 out of public works funds to relief workers who gave services in return, in addition to regular relief scales.

Granting permission to relief recipients to do casual labor to an amount equal to their food allowance without affecting the relief granted.

The result of this policy has been that, although the number of relief recipients has been reduced by approximately 15,000, the costs of relief has increased by \$750,000 a year.

Contrary to allegations frequently made, your government does not require unemployed single men, domiciled in British Columbia, to go to National Defence camps for relief. All such men without dependents, who can prove they lived in the province prior to May 1, 1931, when relief assistance was instituted, are eligible to receive relief at their established domicile.

Orders have been issued to all provincial relief officers to enforce the regulations respecting the condition that all relief recipients, physically able to do so, shall give work in return for relief.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

PRIME MINISTER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Boys Invade Folk Dancing Section

COMOX DISTRICT SCHOOL SPORTS

Cumberland, May 18.—Cumberland school boys, in the Comox district high school sports at Courtenay, Wednesday, capturing the Colonial Cup, emblematic of the championship of the district, with 50 points. Courtenay was runner-up with 40; Tofino third with 30, and Comox fourth with 20. Individual championship for the girls was won by E. Ampt of Cumberland with 10 points. E. Ampt, Tofino, runner-up with 47 points, and Betty Hurd of Courtenay, third, with 18. E. Ampt, Cumberland, captured the boys' championship with 10 points, with E. Yoshimura of Cumberland, runner-up, with 10 points. E. Ampt, Cumberland, captured the girls' championship with 10 points. E. Ampt, Cumberland, captured the girls' championship with 10 points.

The sports results were as follows: 50 yds. girls under 16—1. Cumberland, E. Ampt; 2. Tofino, E. Ampt; 3. Courtenay, E. Ampt. 100 yds. girls under 16—1. Cumberland, E. Ampt; 2. Tofino, E. Ampt; 3. Courtenay, E. Ampt. 150 yds. girls under 16—1. Cumberland, E. Ampt; 2. Tofino, E. Ampt; 3. Courtenay, E. Ampt.

50 yds. girls open—1. Cumberland, E. Ampt; 2. Tofino, E. Ampt; 3. Courtenay, E. Ampt. 100 yds. girls open—1. Cumberland, E. Ampt; 2. Tofino, E. Ampt; 3. Courtenay, E. Ampt. 150 yds. girls open—1. Cumberland, E. Ampt; 2. Tofino, E. Ampt; 3. Courtenay, E. Ampt.

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Game Preserve Is Set Aside

Government Clamps Prohibition on Area in Cowichan Lake District

A new game preserve in the Cowichan Lake district was set aside by the provincial government yesterday. The preserve is described as the Bald Mountain area. The boundary starts at the junction of the Cowichan River and the road to the north, and follows the shoreline of the lake back to the north. A blanket reserve has been placed on the area, prohibiting all trapping, hunting and other killing of game animals without special license.

ROYAL OAK

Miss Betty Armstrong of Parnley Hall, Leamington, Ontario, who arrived on the Niagara from Hamilton, was guest of Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, who is the wife of the late Mr. J. H. Armstrong, who was killed in the war. Mrs. Armstrong is the widow of the late Mr. J. H. Armstrong, who was killed in the war.

A game of football played at Prospect Lake School Friday afternoon between Royal Oak School boys and Prospect Lake boys, resulted in Royal Oak winning by a score of 10 to 11. Royal Oak team: Roy Duval, Leslie Draper, Bert Smith, John Nelson, Joe Robison, Robert Stevenson, Bernard Kellow, Wilfred Myroch and Raymond Oliver; Prospect Lake team: Jack Whitehead, Alan Duval, Alex Gordon, Harold Armstrong, George Macdonald, "Smey" Widdoway, Woodrow Wilson, Alf. Quayle and Frank Ireland.

A delightful afternoon tea was held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, West Beach Road, on Thursday afternoon in aid of the Royal Oak Boy Scout fund. The dining-room was decorated with bunting and streamers. Mrs. E. Nelson and Mrs. E. Lane assisted Mrs. Stevenson in serving tea. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Allison and son, John, have taken up residence on Williams Road.

Royal Oak Girl Guides held their meeting in the Royal Oak Community Hall Wednesday afternoon. After the business period, a paper chase was enjoyed, refreshments being served later. Women of the social service club met at the Victoria Wednesday afternoon for sewing and remodeling garments for Spanish relief. The work was supervised by Mrs. F. Conroy.

Sixteensome Reel By Young Men and Girls From High School Sets New Precedent in Festival and Nets Highest Points of Afternoon

Eight Victoria High School boys walked rather bashfully onto the floor of the high school gymnasium yesterday afternoon and set a new precedent for the folk dancing section of the Musical Festival.

The boys, dressed in Canadian Scottish kilts and white tunics, and eight girls in similar costume, had been selected from the dancing class of Miss Nancy Ferguson. They performed a sixteen'some reel, which was the highlight of the afternoon. The adjudicator of the folk dancing section, Mr. J. H. Armstrong, awarded the highest points to the sixteen'some reel.

This was the first occasion on which boys have ever entered the folk dancing section of the contest. Miss Ferguson states that she has the best part of 180 others almost equally proficient.

"I saw a sixteen'some reel done in Vancouver three years ago, by adults," said Mr. Armstrong, "but not anything like as well as this afternoon." "I have always been anxious to see boys take up folk dancing," he added. He congratulated the eight young men on their sporting spirit in invading the dancing section, and also on their wonderful poise and spirit as dancers.

The adjudicator paid special tribute to one of the eight girls who took part in the reel, describing her as dancing on air. A joy to watch. The dancers were accompanied by Pipe Major Donald Cameron.

The adjudicator expressed himself as delighted with the high standard of dancing in all the classes. He laid special stress on the excellent poise of the girls in all dances, stating that this bearing of body and especially of head was of great value outside the dancing floor.

The Arion Club Challenge Cup for Swedish, Norwegian, Danish or Czechoslovakian dances by girls under eleven years of age, was carried off by the Girls Central School, last year's winners in this class. The team, trained by Miss Eleanor Macdonald, scored a total of eighty-eight points for their interpretation of the Czechoslovakian dance, "The Road to Prague." Sir James Douglas School, with the experienced team, scored with eighty-eight points.

The adjudicator explained that the second team would have scored a higher total but for the fact that they had danced "Picking Up Sticks," a very special dance, to a different tune. He stressed the great importance of keeping to the original music in folk dancing, showing how in many cases the music fitted the action so closely that any change necessarily detracted from the meaning of the piece.

SOUTH PARK WIN

The Bayward Challenge Cup for Irish folk dancing was awarded to Miss M. Croft's class from South Park School, dancing an Irish jig in pretty costumes with alternate red and green skirts and caps. Their score was ninety-one. Oaklands School came second with eighty-four points, interpreting an Irish jig. They were followed by North Ward School, with a six-jumped reel, a dance which the adjudicator stated he had never seen before, and thought was better suited to boys and Quads School, also with an Irish jig.

OAKLANDS SECOND
In the Bayward Cup class, won by the High School, Oaklands School was second, with ninety points, with their interpretation of the Swedish dance, "Valse Vindal." George Jay School third with "The Reel," a Danish dance. Oaklands School and North Ward School, both dancing the Italian Tarantella. South Park School in costume, and North Ward not.

ADJUDICATOR'S COMMENTS

In his comments between the various classes the adjudicator showed his extensive knowledge of the subject of folk dancing, and gave many interesting hints and reflections on the technique of the art.

He told of a ten-day visit which he made recently to France, where he saw 50,000 men doing physical exercises and folk dances in one way or another. He hoped that one day such a sight would be seen in Canada.

"I hope the children will keep up these dances after they leave school," he said. "They are not to be done just in school. They are worthwhile in themselves."

APPOINTED TO OBSERVATORY



—Photo by Stevenson.

Dr. Robert Matheson Petrie, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Petrie of Victoria, has been appointed to the staff of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory. Dr. Petrie received his early education in Victoria. Going to the University of British Columbia, he obtained his B.A. For the last seven years he has been at the University of Michigan, first as a student, then as a professor. He was awarded his M.A. and his doctorate there, and taught astronomy to large classes. He also did advanced astronomical work at the Lick Observatory at Lake Angelus, near the university specializing in spectroheliography, the taking of moving pictures of heavenly bodies through the telescope. Dr. Petrie was a member of the University of Michigan party which observed the last eclipse. They were one of the few groups to get any results at all. Dr. Petrie, who arrived in Victoria three weeks ago, has had several papers published on astronomical subjects.

Stories in STAMPS



THE ISLAND of Ceylon that to the Persians was both a pearl and a tear as shown by its shape, is the legendary refuge of Adam and Eve after their expulsion from the Garden of Eden. This island beneath the tip of India, therefore, has become the shrine of pilgrims from all over the world. To its highest mountain, the Peak of Adam, come Christians, Mohammedans, Buddhists and Hindus, all barefoot to worship at a rock said to be the foot of Adam. A peculiar legend has been attached to the rock, which looks like a large footprint. Buddhists attribute it to Buddha, Hindus to Shiva, Christians to St. Thomas, apostle of India.

As a British collector, Ceylon has shown only the heads of prevailing rulers of Great Britain on its stamps. Clip out this feature, attach the stamp described, if you have it or can get it, and paste up in scrapbook form. (Copyright, 1935, NEA Service, Inc.)

Mrs. J. Thompson, Ladysmith, Dies

Ladysmith, May 18.—Mrs. Janet Thompson died at her home here yesterday after a long illness. She was in her forty-second year and was a native of Cowdenbeath, Scotland. With her husband and family she came to Ladysmith thirteen years ago and was active in church circles until overtaken by illness three years ago. She is survived by her husband, Charles Thompson, and four children, Jean, Alex, Laura and Iris, five brothers and four sisters in Scotland.

INSURANCE SPEAKER

George C. Young, C.E., of the Manufacturers' Life, who was among the service club speakers held by the local underwriters for national insurance week. Mr. Young addressed the Capital City Commercial Club on Friday.

New Sports Apparel for Men and Women

ARE SPECIAL FEATURES AT SPENCER'S

Slacks and Shorts

For the World of Sports!

Tailored slacks are sure to go yachting on the 24th. Smart in flannel, with band at waist and side fastening. Choice of navy, apple, royal blue, fawn and grey. Misses' and women's sizes, a pair \$3.95

Good Quality Drill Slacks with zipper fastening, are well tailored and featured in all popular shades, including navy, white, cadet blue, green, black and red. Per pair \$1.95

Shorts of plain flannel with printed flannel tops (detachable). Suitable for beach or tennis. Also a one-piece short and top set, made of excellent quality gingham in blue, red or green. Sizes 14 to 20. The suit \$1.75

—Whitewash, First Floor

"MYSTERY" HOSE

The Choice of the Well-dressed Woman

Made of Tencel, a "treated" silk with extra long life, the Mystery Hose is a thing of sheer beauty. See it in such smart new shades as stag, beechnut, trottier, distingue, Sierra, rifle, grey duck, and and blonde. Canada's finest Hosiery product; originally priced at \$1.25, but now \$1.50

—Hosiery, Main Floor

Practical Front CORSETS

For the Short Full Figure

A specially-designed garment that will control any excess weight—and mold the figure on fashionable, sleek lines! Shown in a heavy grade mesh, with an exceptionally good abdominal belt, part elastic top and front lacing. A really practical garment and a splendid value at \$4.50

—Corsets, Main Floor

This Year It's SPORTS COATS AND FLANNEL TROUSERS

Spencer's Low Prices, Dependable Quality and Wide Selection Invite Your Indulgence

The tremendous popularity of the old jacket with sport-trousers vogue may be attributed partly to the fact that it permits of a large and varied wardrobe for a modest outlay. That it is a flattering fashion goes without saying. In Spencer's you may choose from a large and varied selection of Tweed and Flannel Jackets in attractive patterns and colorings. The assortment of new sport-back models is particularly wide. And as for Trousers, there is only one word to describe the selection—tremendous.

Sports Coats \$9.75
Trousers, Tweeds or Flannels \$3.95
Others at \$2.95 to \$5.95
—Men's Clothing, Main Floor

100 Pairs of SPORTS TWEED PANTS \$3.95

On Sale, a Pair \$3.95
Very smart Pants in a wide choice of shades and mixtures. Standard styles and young men's models, with self belt, side straps and 22-inch bottoms. All new patterns.

—Men's Clothing, Main Floor

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

Military Activities

FIFTH (B.C.) COLONY BRIGADE, C.A.
Duties for week ending May 25:
Orderly officer, Second Lieut. A. C. H. Smith; next for duty, Second Lieut. J. L. Howard; orderly sergeant, Sgt. W. J. Sullivan; next for duty, Sgt. G. A. Sweeney; orderly bombardier, L. Sgt. A. M. Pickett; next for duty, L. Sgt. C. E. Shanks.
All units of the brigade will parade at the Armories on Tuesday, May 21, at 7:30 p.m. Dress: Drill order. The O.C. will inspect the 5th Bn. Bn. and Second A.A. Section at 8 p.m. Other units will be under battery commanders.
A board of officers composed to be under assembled at the Armories, Victoria, on Monday, May 19, for the purpose of supervising supplementary examinations (C.D.). President, Major V. Hoffman, M.C.; members: Capt. A. E. Sweeney, S.C.A.; Lieut. C. V. Barker, C.A.
The separate men will hold an invitation dance on Thursday, May 23, from 9 to 11.
A picked detachment of forty O.R.'s will take part in the Victoria Day parade on Friday, May 24, under the command of Major B. R. Keir. Parade will assemble opposite South Park School, Douglas Street (two blocks south of Crystal Gardens) at 11:45 a.m. The band will attend.
Dress: Full dress blues (white shirts, buff caps and gloves).
Rifles: Rifles will be issued at assembly point.
Attached officers: A-Capt. C. A. Southwile and Lieut. W. Hargrave Wilson, Lt. R. L. Butler.
1st BN. (10th C.E.F.) CANADIAN SCOTTISH REGIMENT
Sunday, May 19: D Company M.O. teams will parade at the Armories at 9:30 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Training at Macaulay range.
Monday, May 20: D Company will parade at the Armories at 7:30 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Training at Vickers machine gun. There will be no regular battalion parade on this date.
Tuesday, May 21: D Coy. M.O. teams will parade at the Armories at 7:30 p.m. Dress: Optional. Training in Vickers machine gun.
Friday, May 24: D Coy. M.O. teams will parade at the Armories at 9:30 a.m. Dress: Drill order. Competition for Forester Cup.
Sunday, May 26: The battalion will parade at the Armories at 9:30 a.m. A regimental sports day will be held at Shewan Lake. Members of the battalion will compete at the above time. Dress: Drill order without side-arms. Haversacks containing bathing suit and towel will be carried by those desirous to swim. Both hands will be at attention.
The following men have been taken on the strength: Pte. J. A. Kelly.
The following E.O. has been appointed for a further period of three years: C.A.M. T. A. Dempster.
The following has been granted leave: Sgt. J. Dodson, from May 19 to October 15.
Superior C. Dunaway is attached to signal section.
The following officers, W.O.'s and M.O.'s were awarded the King's Jubilee medal: Lt.-Col. J. R. Kingham, A.R.S.M. J. Robertson, M.M.; R.Q.M.S. E. Stewart; C.A.M. T. B. Dempster, M.M.
The following officers are detailed to act on the board of examiners in connection with the district provisional school (all arms): Major Stuart Robertson, Capt. T. E. Woolston. Examinations will be held under the board on May 15, 16, 17 and 18.
Canadian Small Arms School, Service Course 145, wing A, from July 7 to August 24; Course 146, wing B, from July 29 to August 24; Course 147, range labor, from July 29 to August 24.
District Camp Schools, Work Point Barracks—Infantry (Part II) from August 12 to August 24. Machine gun (Part II) from August 12 to August 24. Infantry (full course) from July 19 to August 11. All candidates for the C.A.S.C. Service, will be required to pass a test consisting of the following: (1) Shot of A.S.C. Shotman, March 19: Rank, Captain J. A. Adams, 2nd Bn., Canadian Scottish Regiment; G. Stirling (471).
To be captain: Pte. Capt. J. G. Dew, M.M.
Taken on the strength: Pte. E. Macleiver, pipe band; Pte. C. Stirling. Leave of absence is granted L. Sgt. W. Orl, from May 1 to July 1.
The following men are on strength: Pte. W. Bell, Pte. A. Bell, Pte. G. S. MacRae.

ON TRIANGLE RUN SUNDAY

Princess Kathleen Will Re-
live Princess Charlotte
To-morrow

Taking the afternoon sailing to Vancouver, the St. Princess Kathleen will to-morrow commence her season's duties on the triangle service between Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle. She will remain on the run until September.

To-day the Kathleen made her first trip of the season. Under the supervision of the King's Daughters she took 400 Victorians on special excursion trip to Seattle.

The Princess Kathleen, which has been on the triangle run all winter, will come off to-morrow and will be overhauled before starting her series of summer cruises to Alaska next month.

The Princess Victoria will continue on the triangle run until the Princess Margaret takes over early in June. The Margaret will bring an excursion party from Vancouver to Victoria on May 24, and the following day will relieve the St. Princess Joan on the night run between Victoria and Vancouver. The Princess Elizabeth will then be continued.

It was announced this morning the Princess Elizabeth would run an excursion from Victoria around the Gulf Islands on the afternoon and evening of May 24. Departure from the Belleville Street pier has been set for 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which prospective passengers will be able to witness the parade.

The St. Princess Norah, sailing from Vancouver to-night for Alaska ports, will take out a group of employees of the White Pass and Yukon Railway going to Alaska and the Yukon to "open up" for the season.

It is hoped to have the St. Princess Louise ready to take the May 31 sailing to Alaska. She at present is in the government drydock at Esquimalt for extensive repairs.

BACK IN SERVICE

After spending the last four days on the slipway at the Esquimalt plant of Yarrow's Limited, the ferry boat returned to-day to a busy routine between Mill Bay and Beaufort. She was thoroughly overhauled, cleaned and painted.

The operations of the ferry are being followed to a busy routine, handling cars across Spanish Arm.

ENLARGED PROSTATE

Back in "Back of the Head" and "Back of the Neck" section of the Enlarged Prostate, without operation, without pain, without cost. Also back in "Back of the Head" and "Back of the Neck" section of the Enlarged Prostate, without operation, without pain, without cost. Also back in "Back of the Head" and "Back of the Neck" section of the Enlarged Prostate, without operation, without pain, without cost.

READS

A safe and unattended place for your money. Read the Enlarged Prostate, without operation, without pain, without cost. Also back in "Back of the Head" and "Back of the Neck" section of the Enlarged Prostate, without operation, without pain, without cost.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c Per Box. Special Agents. VANCOUVER DRUG COMPANY LTD.

DO YOU SAY
BACK EAST
OR IS IT
DOWN EAST?

IT'S BACK EAST
BUT FARES ARE
DOWN EAST



BACK EAST

Send Trip from Victoria

City	Round Trip	Single
St. Paul	\$45.00	\$22.50
Minneapolis	\$40.00	\$20.00
Chicago	\$35.00	\$17.50
St. Louis	\$30.00	\$15.00
Indianapolis	\$25.00	\$12.50
Washington	\$20.00	\$10.00

ON THE OLYMPIAN New... AIR-CONDITIONED COMFORT...

See the Motor Landmarks, famous resorts and magnificent cities of the West. Go this summer while fares are at their lowest. Our travel specialists will gladly help you plan your trip.

THE MILWAUKEE ROAD

AMERICA'S LONGEST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD

EMPRESS DUE HERE MONDAY

Rebanded from ports in the Philippines, China and Japan, the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Canada is expected to arrive here Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Capt. Robert James this morning advised the customs officials. There is a good list of passengers aboard this voyage.

Yesterday evening at 5 o'clock the Empress of Canada was 1,000 miles from Victoria, according to a wireless message picked up at the Comox station.

TWO LINERS SAIL TO-DAY

Empress of Canada Going to Honolulu and Emma Alexander to California

Bound for Honolulu and the Orient with 174 passengers in all classes, the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Canada, Capt. A. J. Hoadley, B.N.M., will sail from the Esquimalt pier at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. She left Vancouver at 11 o'clock this morning and was expected to arrive here shortly after 4 o'clock on her way to Seattle.

J. F. Purcell, overseas buyer for Messrs. Farmer and Company of Sydney, Australia, is sailing by the Empress of Canada to-day on a buying expedition to China and Japan. He will return to his home in Australia via the Orient.

Lieut. W. L. Wright of Washington, D.C., is departing to-day for Manila to become A.D.C. to the commanding officer of the United States Navy in the Philippine Islands.

J. R. McMillan, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Company of Alberta, with Mrs. McMillan and Miss Rheta McMillan, is also sailing to-day by the Empress of Canada, en route to Seattle.

CHICAGO MERCHANT

Others sailing by the Empress include Mrs. S. G. Carter, returning to her home after a holiday visiting to San Francisco; Oscar Bunte of the Bunte Candy Company of Chicago, and Mrs. Bunte; Miss Nina J. Adams, Mrs. E. V. Yarrow, Lewis E. Brown, Prof. Jerome Davis, Miss Marie Garde, Rev. and Mrs. R. J. Gould, Miss Betty Jane, Louis Livins, J. S. C. Land, Floyd Reed, C. R. 2000, Mrs. McMillan and Miss Rheta McMillan.

Sailing by the Empress to-day is also the Emma Alexander, bound for California. She will be commanded by Capt. A. J. Hoadley, B.N.M., and will carry a large number of passengers.

SS. PARIS CREW JOINS STRIKE

Le Havre, May 18.—Seven hundred members of the crew of the liner Paris to-day joined 2,000 French liner employees whose strike has held up the liner's departure and threatens to delay the maiden trip of the liner Normandy.

Their decision increased the difficulties confronting Messrs. Laroche and the government in their repeated efforts to settle the waterfront.

The strikers demand the status of government employees with fixed annual pay instead of wages by the voyage.

FAMOUS RAIL SCENE RELIVED

Old-time Railroaders Gather at Jackfish to Re-enact Driving of Last Spike

Jackfish, Ont., May 18.—A couple of more of fine old railroaders who, five decades ago, help push the steel through the north shore of Lake Superior for the C.P.R., gathered here yesterday to re-enact in a colorful ceremony, the driving of the last spike at Hudson, May 16, 1888.

One of this group of old-time railroaders, whose average age to-day is slightly over seventy-three years, was Alex. Anderson, now of Port Arthur, who held the title while the last spike was driven fifty years ago by W. R. Oswald of the Montreal Light Infantry, whose troops were waiting to pass westward. Yesterday Anderson himself drove a new gilded spike with a vigor that belied his eighty-one years.

Another of the old-timers, W. R. Gorton, who drove the first train over the completed link on the fateful day when the steel rebellion ended, was present for the re-enactment of the occasion.

Present day officials of the C.P.R. who took part in this historical occasion were R. J. Humphrey, vice-president and general manager of eastern lines, Montreal; F. Hambley, general superintendent, Algoma district, North Bay; C. J. McDougall, division superintendent, and T. A. Wilson, South Bay, superintendent.

In the spring of 1888, while opening of navigation was still six weeks distant, the Dominion Government was making every effort to rush troops to the scene of the steel revolt by rail, and railroads of men were loaded on flat cars at Montreal and Toronto, and headed for the west while construction gangs worked feverishly to complete the trick section of about 240 miles, between Minneapolis and Redrock, near Winnipeg. Colonel Oswald's contingent, not knowing that the rebellion was to end with the surrender of Blat on May 16, was held up for five days at Jackfish before he was able to push forward by train, followed by many eastern forces.

The ceremony marking this "break through" was simple, but striking. Alex. Anderson, surrounded by the group of railway pioneers and armed with a sledge hammer, drove the spike. Near him were George Pullen, eighty, of Schreiber; W. R. Straton, seventy-four, of Port Arthur; J. Coughlin, sixty-eight, of Port Arthur, all of whom had actually been engaged on that very section of track with him in 1888.

A spontaneous cheer went up from the crowd as Anderson stood erect and flung the hammer aside. Short addresses were made prior to the actual ceremony by Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Hambley, and by W. P. Langworthy, M.C. of Port Arthur, dealing with some of the highlights of the railway construction.

The ceremony was held at Jackfish, a small town on the shore of Lake Superior, where the last spike was driven. The ceremony was held at Jackfish, a small town on the shore of Lake Superior, where the last spike was driven.

PILOTS' LOOKOUT

Baynass, passed Victoria, outbound, 2:15 a.m.

Empress of Canada, sailed from Vancouver 11 a.m.; due Victoria 4 p.m. to sail for Honolulu and Orest ports, 5:30 p.m.

Uffington Court, to leave Orest Point for London 6 p.m.

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PRESIDENT WELCOMES HOME ADMIRAL BYRD



President Roosevelt is extending the welcome home of the United States to Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd after his two years in the Antarctic. In the lower picture is seen the famous old ship, Bear of Oakland, from which Admiral Byrd and his party went ashore at Washington. She is shown in the Panama Canal.

SEEK TO END SHIP STRIKE

Oil Tanker Operators Issue Flat Refusal to Consent to Arbitration

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NEARING END OF VOYAGES

New York, May 18.—Hearing the end of her world cruise, the Canadian liner Empress of Britain is to-day steaming off the Virginia coast on her way to this port, which she left last January 16. She sailed from Halifax, the last port of the cruise itinerary, yesterday morning.

After two days in New York the Empress of Britain will proceed to England and France. After dropping anchor at Southampton she will enter Atlantic service between Quebec and England. She will take her first sailing from Quebec June 15.

She is the last of the cruise itinerary, yesterday morning.

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Flier Rescued At Sea Dies In Detroit Crash

Stanley Hausner Victim of Accident To-day; in 1932 Drifted For Week In Wrecked Plane in Mid-atlantic

Detroit, May 18.—Stanley Hausner, Polish-United States transatlantic flier, was killed to-day when the red monoplane in which he planned within a few days to attempt a non-stop flight from New York to London crashed on a beach near a warehouse here. The identification was made by the owner's office an hour after the crash while the body was still in the wreckage.

Hausner came here from Pittsburgh last Sunday evening to complete preparations for the flight. He was coming over a church where a memorial service was being conducted for Marshal Josef Pilsudski of Poland when his big plane, recently christened the "Marshall President," burst into the air.

The crash occurred at the meeting in the church was breaking up.

Hausner was killed in an airplane crash on Detroit to-day, the day he was coming over a church where a memorial service was being conducted for Marshal Josef Pilsudski of Poland when his big plane, recently christened the "Marshall President," burst into the air.

CHAINS WEAK IN VANCOUVER

Vanouver, May 18.—Post office authorities in Vancouver said to-day the chain letter case has not taken so strong a hold here as reported elsewhere.

"We have there not quite a fair of the letters coming and going, but the effect on the bank of our mail is hardly noticeable," one official said.

The "chain" case has gained considerable popularity, but the mails are not used to a great extent with this chain.

The chain case, though, has been building a few days ago and one official employee is said to have received 200 so far.

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MAILS

BRITISH

Class 1:30 p.m. May 21, St. Empress of Australia.

Class 4 p.m. May 24, St. Empress of Australia.

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Spoken By Wireless

May 17, 2 p.m.—Messages:

GASOLINE MEN TO BE HEARD

Both Consumers and Dealers to Testify on Prices Here Before Fuel Inquiry

Victoria gasoline handlers and consumers will have their say before the fuel inquiry committee today. The committee will open for evidence on the question of prices, including that of the 15-cent-a-gallon figure, which, according to the evidence gathered by the committee in Vancouver, is what gasoline could be sold at in British Columbia including the 6-cent tax.

Evidence will also be taken on the matter of spreads to retailers, reported to the committee as four cents a gallon in British Columbia, as against three cents a gallon in other parts of Canada, two and a half cents a gallon in Toronto and Hamilton and two cents a gallon in Seattle and most American cities.

Real estate speculations and investment of oil companies are also on the agenda for consideration, it was announced by Mr. O'Halloran.

The Victoria sitting will last at least half a week, according to present plans.

After that the commission will go to Vancouver to take evidence on the spread allowed dealers. Various business and consumer organizations interested in the gasoline price situation are joining in furnishing evidence to the commission.

Most of June will be spent by the commission in preparing for the opening in July of the evidence in Seattle and Princeton, where both the coal and gasoline price and supply problems as they affect the interior of the province will be taken up.

Next Monday Mr. O'Halloran will appear before the Dominion Tariff Board in Vancouver to argue about the 31-cent-a-gallon customs duty imposed on gasoline.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOLDS CELEBRATIONS ON KING'S JUBILEE



These pictures were taken in Fredericton, capital of New Brunswick, during the silver jubilee celebrations. At the top the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Murray MacLaren, is seen delivering his address from the platform in front of the Parliament Buildings, and in the picture can be seen Premier L. P. D. Tilley and Mrs. Tilley, His Worship Mayor Clark and Mrs. Clark, and A. A. Dymott, M.C., leader of the Opposition, with Mrs. Dymott and Miss Mary Dymott. The lower picture shows the prize-winning float of the monster procession, M.M.S. Royal Sovereign, as it passed the City Hall.

First United Choir Beats Metropolitan

Wins Back Challenge Shield in Church Choir Class at Festival; Baritone Outstanding

Small groups of adult singers, including entries in the classes for madrigals, small vocal ensembles and carols, dominated the singing of the Victoria Musical Festival in First United Church yesterday evening. The First United Church choir, under the direction of Mr. Gordon Slater, won the challenge shield for the second year in a row.

However, number one thrill of the evening was the organ playing of Dr. Gordon Slater himself. The Lincoln Cathedral organist gave what must have been one of the most outstanding church organ performances rendered in Victoria. He played the "Prelude and Fugue in D Major," which Dr. Slater, in prefatory comment on the composition, said ranged among the finest and most joyous of the great series Johann Sebastian Bach wrote for the organ.

Other high lights were the singing in the large church choir class and the baritone voice of Pierre Timp. who carried off honors in the grade A event with a mark of 90 for his singing of "The Winter Wind."

United group secured 85-87-175 to the Metropolitan's 84-85-168.

Dr. Slater, before making his adjudication of this last class on the evening's programme, referred to the church ensemble playing in the morning as "a period of extreme joyfulness." There had been some magnificent church singing by the two church choirs, he said in commenting his adjudication. The Brahms "How Lovely Is Thy Dwelling Place" and Schubert's "Ave Maria" were fine anthems, he added, and called on the choirs to extend themselves to the utmost.

He praised the winning choir for its build-up and phrasing in both pieces, and in the Brahms noted that it had been given a splendid lead by the tenors and had achieved a fine climax.

The Metropolitan choir, a magnificent body of voice, the adjudicator noted, was a little out of sync in the beginning of using this "top" piece. All these adjudicators, he added, had thought the piano accompaniment of Edward Parsons particularly worthy of note.

CHURCH CHOIRS

The First United Church Choir, under W. C. Fyfe, won the W. A. Jamieson Coffee Co. Challenge Shield from its old rivals, the Metropolitan United Choir, under Frank Tugman, last year's winners. In this competition for large church choirs, the First United group secured 85-87-175 to the Metropolitan's 84-85-168.

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INCORPORATED, 27 MAY 1670.

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SAUCEPANS, 50¢ and 75¢	
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Wabasse Hemstitched Cases These are made and durability is known by all housewives. Size 52x36 inches. Each... 19¢

Mill Purchase White Wool Blankets Slightly imperfect in weave or small oil stains. Double-bed size. Each... 3.98

Floor Cambric Comforters With satin and silk panels in contrasting colors. Of course you must see them to realize what a value you're getting for... 2.98

—Street Floor, "The Bay"

It's Never Quiet on the Fashion Front

Let Miss Anne Fennell, Vogue Pattern representative, give you the latest news. Armed with information and advice on all sorts of style and sewing problems, Miss Fennell of the Vogue Pattern Service will be in our Pattern Department on May 20 and 21. From the selection of a suitable design or fabric to the most technical question of finish she is ready and able to help you.

MAY CHANGE WATER RATES

A charge of four cents per 1,000 gallons plus meter rent is expected to be levied against Oakwood and George Vale Golf Clubs by the city as the result of deliberations of the water board under Alderman Andrew McGowan yesterday.

Victoria Golf Club and Oakwood Golf Club, both in Oak Bay, will be given a reduction of one cent per 1,000 gallons by the city if Oak Bay will accept the two clubs a reduction of two cents per 1,000 gallons. That rate will hold for a four month period only, from June to September.

All watering of greens must be done at night between 10 o'clock and 4 o'clock in the morning and the minimum bill of each club must be at least \$600 a year, if the rate is to be enjoyed.

A recommendation embodying these terms will be submitted to the City Council shortly, it is understood.

Musical Festival Results

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS Morning Session

Organ playing, senior-1, John H. Wright, Vancouver, 171; (only competitor).

Vocal solo, contralto, grade 2-1, Barbara Dawson, 168; 2, Catherine Denison, 168.

Latin, grade 1-1, Frank J. Harding, Studio Trio, Tacoma, 171; 2, First United Church Trio, 170.

Vocal solo, grade A, head-1, Jack Townsend, 168; 2, James Traver, Tacoma, 168.

Violin, grade one-1, Marie Louise Vowles, 167; 2, Edna Osgood, 167.

Violin, grade two-1, Ronald Barker, 167; 2, Phyllis Goring, 167 (only two competitors).

Chamber ensemble, instrumental and vocal-1, group composed of Mrs. F. O. Aldous, Mary Philip and Maquinn Daniels; 2, group composed of Sarah Jones, Jenny Whitman and Mrs. Barbara Ollivier.

Violin, junior - 1, Kay Campbell, Center, Vancouver, 68; 2, Albert O. Voy, 68.

Junior strings, grand championship -1, Kay Campbell, Center, Vancouver, 67; 2, Marie Louise Vowles, 68.

Afternoon Session

Operatic class, open, women-1, Ida May Pollock, Vancouver, 67; 2, Dorcas Wilson and Margaret Wilson, 67 (tie).

Girls' choir-1, the Boston Choir

Choir, Nanaimo, 171; 2, Hudson's Bay Girls' Choir, Vancouver, 170.

Boys' choir-1, Edgar Boyd's Choir, Vancouver, 171; 2, St. Louis College, 168 (only two competitors).

Vocal solo, boys over twelve-1, Marie Austin Morrison, 87; 2, Edward Stifford, 81.

Vocal solo, girls, boys or girl and boy under twelve-1, Edna Kyle and Freda Mattson, 87; 2, Arthur Ross and Sheila Dagg, 79.

Vocal solo, girls over thirteen and under sixteen - 1, Margaret Ross, Duncan, 87; 2, Rosemary Duncan, 87.

Dust, girls, boys, or girl and boy over twelve and under sixteen-1, Violet Ockenden and Geraldine Peterson, 81; 2, Tom Rhodes and Charles Thornycroft Rhodes, 80.

Vocal solo, boys over twelve-1, John Boutley, 84; 2, Edna McClelland, Nanaimo, 84.

Evening Session

String ensemble, junior, not less than eight to play-1, George J. Dyer, Studio Trio, Tacoma, 84 (only competitor).

Madrigal ensemble, not to exceed ten voices-1, First United Church, 87; 2, Orana Madrigal Group, 80 (only two competitors).

Small vocal ensemble, any voices, unaccompanied-1, the Wednesday Trio Club, 167; 2, the Orellana, 164.

Carol singing, unaccompanied, not more than twelve voices-1, Tacoma Cantors, 168; 2, Orana Madrigal Group, 168.

Vocal solo, grade A, baritone-1, Perry Timp, 172; 2, Clarence G. Kitchin, 168.

Large church choir - 1, First United Church Choir, 172; 2, Metropolitan United Church Choir, 168.

COACH LINES EXCURSIONS

Sunday, May 19



LOW WEEK-END FARES EXTENDED	
MAY 24	
Good Going From Thursday Noon, May 23, Until Sunday Midnight, May 26. Final Return Limit, Monday Midnight, May 27.	
SINGLE FARE & 1/4 For the Return TO ALL PORTS	
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FRIDAY, MAY 24, TO	
Nanaimo	\$2.00 RETURN
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WHAT A LOVER IN

Dealing with the singing of "A Lover's Garland," he said a lover was not a man who made statements. A lover was a man who had experience. He also touched on the difference between sentiment and sentimentality, comparing the latter to the copious tears shed by dear old ladies who went to the weddings of people who were perfect strangers to them.

In discussing the madrigal class earlier in the evening, Mr. Dodds observed that good singing by medium-sized groups was harder to achieve than good singing by large or small groups. In order to blend two sopranos and twenty sopranos, he said in this connection, it showed "real bravery" to tackle madrigals, since if there were not clarity in the exacting part-work the result was "mush."

Of the two competitors, First United came first with 88 and the Orana Madrigal Group last with 80. It was very difficult in a madrigal class to get more than 84 marks, and the audience could justly feel that what an 80 meant, Mr. Dodds stated. The winners' rendition of "All Creatures Now Are Merry Minded," written in praise of Queen Elizabeth during her lifetime, had a fine blend and extraordinarily clean part-work considering the difficulty of this kind of singing.

The Wednesday Trio Club, interpreting "How Calm the Evening" (Eggar) and "Mark, Mark the Lack" (Schubert) won the class for small vocal ensembles with a mark of 167. The Orellana, also a group composed entirely of women, were second with 166. The rules called for not less than five and not more than ten voices in this event.

CAROLS DISCUSSED

In discussing the next class, that for carol singing, Dr. Slater observed that the carol was one of the oldest forms of sacred music and had a pre-Christian origin. When the first Christians had come to England they had found the Druids, and being good musicians, they had not forbidden the natives to sing and dance around the Maypole, but had altered the carols and made them into Christian songs.

In spite of some charming perfor-

Registrations for races must be made at the Victory Skating Rink before May 23, and all contestants must have their own skates.

Prizes will be presented following the carnival.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Newark 10, Albany 11.

PERSONS AND EVENTS IN THE NEWS

"HORNETS' NEST" RIDES WAVES



The winged power of America's fighting forces is strikingly pictured in this formidable array of many planes on the deck of the aircraft carrier Saratoga as it cleaves the Pacific to take part in the navy maneuvers. Efficiency of the air arm of the nation's defenders will be given a severe test in the sea war games, which will continue until June 10.

"HAIL THE KING!"



This most familiar view of London, looking up Ludgate Hill toward the inspiring mass of St. Paul's Cathedral, shows how the British capital has been transformed for the Silver Jubilee celebration of George V's twenty-five-year reign. Bunting, streamers and flags give the famous old street a gay carnival appearance.

FASTEST IN WORLD OF ITS TYPE



Speed stands out in every line of this huge trim ship, the biggest and fastest single-engine amphibian transport in the world, the Dixie Clipper, just completed for the Pan American Airways System. Carrying two pilots, eight passengers and 1,000 pounds of cargo, the craft can attain a cruising speed of 155 miles an hour. Every part of the craft is streamlined, the main wheels retracting flush with the underside of the wing to eliminate resistance and even the wing tip floats and the tail wheel retracting.

THE DUST STORM STRIKES!



One of the most remarkable photographs ever taken of a dust storm's approach, this snapshot was made by an amateur at the very instant when the billowing black cloud rolled over the Panhandle town of Pampa, Tex., shutting out daylight, stifling inhabitants, and sitting into houses and stores before moving on to wreak havoc on sparse crops remaining in the blighted district. The picture, typical of ones in the southwest, is disconcerting to those in more distant parts of the country where the dust's approach has been more like the gradual settling of a fog. Here the storm's entry shows the suddenness of an explosion.

WEATHERS 2,000 FLIGHTS



Honored by the National Aeronautic Association at a luncheon in Washington for making 2,000 consecutive daily flights averaging two hours each, Mr. John D. Beach believes he has proved that flying is safe in any weather. He has gone aloft in snowstorms, sleet, rain and dust storms.

FAMOUS CANADIAN ILL



Mr. Charles Saunders, who gained world-wide fame for his efforts in developing Marquis wheat, is reported to be "quite ill" at his hotel in Ottawa.

TANK RUMBLES ON, GRIM ITALIAN THREAT TO ABYSSINIA



Vividly illustrating the might of one arm of the Italian military power which threatens Abyssinia, with new complications rising in Africa, is this army tank, caught by the camera in a spectacular shot as it went off a wall nine feet high which stood in its path. Landing safely, it continued its attack journey in maneuvers held in Italy before the critical eyes of Premier Benito Mussolini.

LONE PAPA IS FAR-BACK ALSO-RAN IN DIAPER RACE



In a cloud of talcum powder with safety pins clicking a merry refrain, ten mothers and a father staged a whirlwind diaper-changing contest as part of the programme of the Better Homes Exposition in Chicago. When the last flap had been folded, using the regulation triangle and four-pin system, Mrs. Joseph Fitzgerald, fourth from the left, was the winner, with record time of twenty-nine seconds. The lone hapless father, Herbert Beck, was an also-ran, with his time of thirty-nine seconds.

TAKE OATH OF LOYALTY



At a gigantic gathering before the Academy at Modling, near Vienna, members of the Fatherland Front, the organization formed by the late Chancellor Dollfus, swore allegiance to their country and declared their determination to guarantee Austria's independence. Picture shows Erich Remberg addressing multitudes.

WATCH MY SMOKE!



Heralded as the fastest in the world, its puffing smoke imparting some of the romance of the old iron horse, this giant of the rails is shown as it reached Chicago to be placed in service on the Milwaukee road. The first-built streamlined steam locomotive, designed to travel 120 miles an hour, the Hiawatha is resplendent in its coat of battleship gray, with orange and chromium trim.

BEATS STEVE BRODIE LEAP AND LIVES



The glory that was Steve Brodie's is dimmed, the record he made in his famed Brooklyn bridge leap shattered. Weighted with twenty-five pounds of tools, Joe Tomasevich plunged 150 feet — fifteen feet better than Steve's mark — off the new Mississippi River bridge above New Orleans, as indicated at the right, and lives to tell his tale. The bridgeman, shown in a New Orleans hospital, hurtled from the span, kept his head as he spun down, and ran until saved, despite broken ribs.

NOAH'S ARC RELIC FEARED DAMAGED



All that is left of Noah's Ark is a piece of petrified wood found by the monks of St. Michael's (shown displayed by one of monks) on Mount Ararat. The monks regard this piece of the Ark as an historic relic and not as a religious relic. It was feared that the relic's discovery was in the area of the violent earthquake caused by the volcanic activity of Mt. Ararat, which spread death and destruction.

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MOVIE HUMOR HAS CHANGED

Comedy in Pictures Shows
Marked Difference in Recent Years

Hollywood, May 18.—A new theory on the commodity truth, reveals that it is not only stranger than fiction, but frequently much more ludicrous.

A few short years ago no screen comedy was so common as the "Daring Young Man" type, which was a simple story of a young man who had been fired from his job for taking unbecomingly and unbecomingly.

Yet the disclosure that followed a surprise raid last year by civic officials and reporters on one of New York's biggest penal institutions prove that nothing is too wild or too improbable to occur in an United States jail. And in writing the original story and screen play of "The Daring Young Man," authors Claude Binyon and Sidney Skolsky and the comedian, William Hurlbut, had no need of exaggerating these disclosures in order to write one of the unbelievable, yet true to life sequences in modern picture offerings.

Racketeers in expensive clothing running the entire penitentiary and dominating the warden and his staff, waited upon and waited by fellow inmates, selling liquor and tobacco and operating gambling games at a vast profit, keeping pet animals with them in their luxuriously-furnished cells, and most ironic of all, carrying passes which gave them freedom to leave the prison whenever they chose—this is no wild dream of a fiction writer, but actual fact as discovered by a raiding party.

Hence, when the new picture, now being filmed, revealed a jail with radios, curtain and pillows in every cell, poker games going full blast, gangsters feeding pigeons as they gave orders over their private telephones to have some annoying competitor "rubbed out," and the inmates "going ashore" when they feel inclined to perpetrate a new robbery or two, the spectators may rest assured they are seeing nothing imaginary whatever; every incident is taken from real life and recent newspaper accounts.

James Dunn and Mae Clarke have the featured roles in "The Daring Young Man" as a pair of rival newspaper reporters whose romance is interrupted when James Dunn is sent to jail by his city editor to get first hand information on conditions there and to write a startling exposure on his findings.

Movie World on Parade

Hollywood Stars Under Big Expense

Will Hays, Movie Czar, Would Censor News of Film Stars Salaries; Big Sums Are Acquired and Spent

The Times Staff Correspondent
Hollywood, May 18.—Jean Harlow has a decided preference for white satin pyjamas. Gary Cooper likes to sit in front of an open fire with his shoes off. Janet Gaynor prefers tea to coffee. Jimmy Cagney seldom eats breakfast.

If Czar Will Hays has his way, this is the sort of item you will read about Hollywood's scintillating screen stars in the future. At least there will be no more prattle about Shirley Temple's \$50,000 yearly contract or the \$300,000 paid to Garbo for each picture she makes.

Believing that stories (many of them greatly exaggerated) about the stars' enormous salaries are largely responsible for many of the proposed measures to heap heavier taxes upon the film industry, Hays has instructed all studios to refrain from referring to salaries paid to their players.

Of course, that order does not necessarily mean no more such figures will be printed. Hays, you see, runs only the movie industry.

FIGURES DWindle FAST
However, since future salaries are going to be difficult to learn, this seems a very opportune time to make a survey of just where those salaries go.

Actually they are somewhat of a myth. By the time necessary expenditures are deducted, there is not a great deal left. And, after all, it is what you have left at the end of a year that counts.

Take, for example, the average married actor who earns \$1,000 a week. Nearly all contracts of that size are written with twelve week lay-off clauses. In other words, the actor receives only 40,000 a year.

Of that amount he must pay his agents 10 per cent. Another 10 per cent goes for professional purposes, advertising, publicity, wardrobe, make-up, etc. That is \$6,000 gone.

Federal income tax amounts to approximately \$2,500 more. Living expenses will chop off about another \$20,000. This includes maintenance

of a home, city and county taxes, food, personal wardrobe, furniture and wife, contributions for support of relatives, automobiles, entertainment and traveling expenses. Insurance premiums for a man in such a position amount to about \$2,500 a year.

That leaves him just \$7,000 to invest at the end of a year.

BEST FOR NOBLES
Naturally, \$7,000 is not to be scorned. But it is not so much out of a \$1,000-a-week salary. And any expensive hobbies, such as yachting, flying, or polo, must be deducted from the savings figure.

That means that the 1,000-a-week actor would have to maintain his position on the screen for fourteen years before he could put \$100,000 nest egg, even if he had no expensive hobbies. And very few actors can remain in the spotlight for that length of time.

As salaries rise, expenses do likewise, particularly the income tax. However, those in the higher brackets are able to put away more money for a rainy day—or the day when fans no longer care to see them on the screen.

The married actor earning \$200,000 a year can save about \$60,000. These expenses of stars are things which so seldom are taken into consideration. Yet many of them are imposed by the fans themselves.

For instance, if Constance Bennett were to appear in public in a \$150 dress and a \$200 coat, her fans would say, "Rumph, she is not so hot!" And many of them would stop going to see her pictures.

To be perfectly frank, the stars have to live in a certain state of luxury to retain their glamour for the public. Do not get the idea they do not like the luxury into which they have been thrust. They love it, and how!

In fact, some constantly keep their fingers crossed in the hope it never will end. But still, the luxury is necessary.

The screen star who becomes just the average man on the street does not remain a star very long. That has been proved time and again. He must be a little out of the ordinary to be a box office attraction.

He must also maintain certain standards to convince producers he is worth the money they are paying him. Although they should be, studio executives are not always guided by box office response.

CLOSEUP and COMEDY

by DAN THOMAS — GEORGE SCARBO



GRACE MOORE WILL GIVE A "COMMAND PERFORMANCE" BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN THE LATTER PART OF JUNE.

GRACE MOORE TO MEET KING

Two Nations' Leaders to Honor Gifted Film Star This Summer

Hollywood, May 18.—Grace Moore, whose meteoric career since appearing in "One Night of Love," has proven the standard of motion picture acting as well as musical-art and film making of the next few weeks.

Strenuous work under high pressure at Hollywood is scheduled to make possible completion of her new production, "Love Me Forever," in time for Miss Moore to sing before King George and other royal celebrants of the British Jubilee at Covent Garden, London, June 5. This will involve a hurried flight across the United States, with only a brief halt in New York for other honors before sailing.

These centre in the formalities incident to conferring a fellowship and the gold medal award of the venerable Society of Arts and Sciences for raising the standard of motion picture entertainment in "One Night of Love." The society's nomination was made known early in the year.

Miss Moore has been summoned before the award committee to receive the ribbon and pendant gold medal that only one woman has been privileged to wear. The function will be the most elaborate and brilliant in the history of the society since it was founded by Herbert Spencer more than half a century ago.

Miss Moore calls for England the following day and within a fortnight will be the star feature of the great Jubilee.

The latter will involve a gala season at the famous and historic Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London. In addition to the pageantry and colorful military activities always associated with royal celebrations that appeal to the imagination of the far flung British Empire.

JAMES DUNN BETS ON LUCK

Modest Hollywood Film Star Says Lady Luck Played a Part in His Picture Career

Hollywood, May 18.—When a screen actor claims it was luck, and not ability that got him his start to fame, that's news. According to official biographies of most film celebrities, they won their laurels entirely on their own inherent genius. But James Dunn, film star, vehemently denies that genius has anything to do with his success, and he is inclined to blame

it on Lady Luck. "I was green and inexperienced and all that, but somehow the film made a big hit with the fans, and it gave me a well send-off in pictures. Later we made the picture we had originally been sent out to do, and it didn't turn out so well—but by that time, 'Bad Girl' was a big success, so it didn't matter as far as I was concerned. Still, the whole thing was just luck; if I had made that other picture first, as scheduled, it probably would have ended my screen career right then, and I never would have had a chance to make any others."

"That's why I don't take any stock in this genius theory. Most players who have become well known simply got a lucky break at a crucial time in their careers—the combination of a role perfectly fitted to them, and perfect direction and all the other factors that go to make an outstanding picture. And this holds good in every other field, too; most of the prominent figures in business and politics and literature and invention, got their start through a lucky accident at the right moment. Lady Luck's entitled to most of our success, any time."

With eighteen pictures to his credit in his four years, Dunn is currently sharing leading honors in his nineteenth, "The Daring Young Man," with Mae Clarke.

Playhouse

TO-DAY
"MYSTERY WOMAN"
Starring NINA BARBER
AND
RICHARD ARLEN in
"Heldorado"
10c 15c 25c

LIGHT OPERA AT CAPITOL

Jeanette MacDonald and N. Eddy Sing Leading Roles in "Naughty Marietta"

With a replica of old St. Louis as a setting, a host of "hand-picked" screen beauties occupy a unique position in "Naughty Marietta," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's spectacular musical masterpiece, with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy, now at the Capitol Theatre.

This group represents the Casquette Girls, sent from France to Louisiana to mate with its early settlers in the days of Louis XV. They figure, in the picture, in its amazing "marriage auction" sequences.

The younger feminine players of Hollywood were canvassed and each of the girls personally and specially chosen for a place in the group, which is headed by Mary Dorn, noted for her many comedy roles, and Celia Parker, who recently played Garbo's sister in "The Painted Veil."

Other players are Jean Chabourn, Pat Farley, Jane Harlow, Kay English, Linda Parker, Jane Mercer and others are in the interesting group.

Orchestra Is Opera Feature

"Faust," at Empress Hotel on Tuesday, Will Present Twenty-five Musicians

Although the Philharmonic Society has only been formed a few months this sincere group of talented singers has already been heard in two performances of Verdi's "Il Trovatore," both of which received high praise from critics and public.

On Tuesday evening next the Philharmonic will present in the Empress Hotel ballroom, "Gounod's" famous opera "Faust" in concert form. The opera will be given in its entirety and will be sung in English.

Once again lovers of music will have the opportunity of witnessing the excellent work that is being accomplished by the Philharmonic under the direction of Basil Forrester, who has many years' experience as an operatic conductor and pianist.

A roster of the artists who have been assembled for "Faust" including Margery Benson, Phyllis Deaville, Ruth Helen-Taft, Shirley Leroy Bellows, Clifford Fennell, Harry Johns, J. J. Matheson. An orchestra of twenty-five professional musicians and a chorus of fifty voices will support the soloists.

DOMINION THEATRE

Thrills, suspense, action and comedy sent the GB Melodrama, "The Man Who Knew Too Much," racing at breakneck speed to a crashing climax.

This picture, at the Dominion Theatre, is the story of a gang of international crooks whose plans to kill a visiting diplomat are learned by an average Englishman, as he is described.

To prevent the man from revealing his knowledge, the crooks kidnap his daughter. He attempts to find her, is himself imprisoned, but does manage to get a message through to his wife. She foreshadows the assassination, and enables the police to crack down on the gang.

"The Man Who Knew Too Much" ends to the tune of rifle and machine-gun fire, as police battle to seize the beleaguered gang.

PLAYHOUSE THEATRE

Henry B. Walthall, who attained film fame a generation ago as the Little Colonel in "The Birth of a Nation," is currently enjoying a revival of his old popularity with movie fans.

A recent performance in the Will Rogers picture, "Judge Priest," and his current portrayal of an old mining prospector in "Heldorado," now at the Playhouse Theatre, have regenerated interest in the veteran character artist.

Now L. Lady produced "Heldorado" and James Crum, another screen veteran, directed.

COLUMBIA THEATRE

The identification bureau of a police department figures prominently in the action of the Columbia production, "Shadows of Sing Sing," which is at the Columbia Theatre.

Bruce Cabot and Mary Brian are the leading roles, while the supporting cast includes Bradley Page, Grant Mitchell, Claire DuBois, Irving Bacon and Dewey Robinson. Phil Rosen directed from an original story by Katherine Scola and Doris May, adapted to the screen by Albert DeLeon.

TO-DAY Columbia TO-DAY

TO-DAY
"ZANE GREY'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN MYSTERY"
A Permanent Picture
AND
"SHADOWS OF SING SING"
WITH MARY BROWN
and "SHADOWS OF SING SING"
10c 15c 25c

Winners of the Avalon Contest

Mrs. Connear, 40 Gorge Road 5201	Marjorie Smethurst, Sidney 4567
Mrs. A. Relf, 1022 Southgate 5075	Mrs. Rodging, Salt Spring 4025
M. A. Balcom, 505 Despard Avenue 5050	Miss Gray, 954 Arundel 67,430
Mrs. B. Leigh, 867 Victoria Avenue 5330	Miss E. Dendoff, 1862 Chestnut Avenue 1532
Mrs. Emaley, 431 Linden Avenue 4720	Mrs. Millard, 770 Princess 3050
Mrs. D. Miller, 953 Empress Avenue 5333	Mrs. R. W. McMurray, 845 Princess 6006

Bring a friend and have one of our Special Revitalizing Tonic Oil Permanents. She will be pleased with the quality and service.

Official Hairdressers to the 1935 May Queen and Her Retinue

Avalon Beauty Shop
1104 Douglas Street E 0522

MOVIE COLONY BUILDS OWN LITTLE THEATRE

Famous Stars of Hollywood Form Nucleus of Stage Talent to Be Developed on Par With Broadway's Theatre Guild

By DAN THOMAS
Staff Correspondent
Beverly Hills, Calif., May 18.—A Little Theatre, destined to rival New York's Theatre Guild in importance, is rapidly growing up here.

Located right in the heart of the film colony—more cinema celebrities live in Beverly Hills than in Hollywood—this Little Theatre enjoys the unprecedented position of being able to draw upon the biggest names in the motion picture industry.

Petite Barbara Kent and Jack Mulhall, both well-known screen figures, recently played the leading roles in "The Bad Guy," directed by Dickson Morgan, one of the most prominent stage directors in the west.

As a result of the success of that and several prior offerings, many of our more important screen figures are becoming interested in what might be termed their own Little Theatre.

They see in it an opportunity to satisfy their desire for stage work—a desire now thwarted because they are unable to remain on Broadway long enough.

STARS AND SCHOLARS
Consequently, when the new \$100,000 theatre is completed, next year, such names as Robert Montgomery, Will Rogers, Claudette Colbert, Kay Francis, Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Jimmy Cagney and Barbara Stanwyck are expected to head the casts of production.

However, there will be no all-star casts, comprising entirely of big names. Studio executives, who are solidly behind this new venture will see to that.

They will encourage their stars to take part in the plays. But for the most part they regard the theatre as a perfect school for their younger players and a new field for discovery of potential screen talent.

It will take only a few big names to put the Beverly Hills Little Theatre in a class with New York's Theatre Guild, though.

SHOE FOR A NAME

For the "strange" shoe—made for the other day June received a shoe from a shoemaker in Ohio. On the sole was written, "If you will send me a large autographed picture of yourself I will forward the mate to this shoe." As the shoe fits perfectly, the blond actress lost no time in dispatching the photo.

TEST OF TRUE LOVE

Dick Powell claims to finally have discovered the hardest job on earth—making screen love to a close friend who's married. Dick has made love to Ruby Keeler—always before the cameras—more times than he can remember. And he never experienced the slightest difficulty, since he and Ruby are not especially close friends off the set. But now he's working with Joan Blondell and that's a different story.

Joan and her husband, George Barnes, are two of Powell's closest friends. The three are constantly together. As a result, Dick is finding it very difficult to make realistic love to Joan.

"And to make matters worse," he complains, "Joan just giggles when I say, 'I love you.'"

DOMINION

SHOWING TO-DAY AND MONDAY ONLY
The Arch Criminal of All Time!
A THRILL A MINUTE
In This Startling New Thrill Drama
"THE MAN WHO KNEW TOO MUCH"
Daily at 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15
PETER LORRE • NOVA FILLEMAN • EDNA BEST
LESLIE BARNES
The Picture That Was Selected for Private Showing to Their Majesties the King and Queen
A Character Performance: "Thrills" "Drama" and "Frankenstein"

ALSO . . . Daily at 11:15, 1:15, 3:15, 5:15
A Glorious Musical Comedy Hit!
"GAY LOVE"
With Two Favorite Stars
FLORENCE DESMOND
SOPHIE TUCKER
TUESDAY GAY ROMANTIC
10c 15c 25c 35c 50c

VICTORIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

Will Present Gounod's Famous Opera
"FAUST"
EMPEROR HOTEL BALLROOM, TUESDAY, MAY 21, AT 8:15
Admission, \$1.00
Tickets at Fletcher's Music Store.

MOVING PICTURES—"Yakon and Alaska—May 21, 8 p.m."

Land of midnight sun in colors. See "Trail of '98," "Wild Animals of the North," "Ice Break."
METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, Quadra and Mason Streets
Admission 25c

STARTS TO-DAY (Saturday)

NELSON EDDY
New Personality
A RE-MADE
HEAT-BEAKER

VICTOR HERBERT'S MASTERPIECE!
The Screen's Mightiest Musical Romance!
Rapturous! . . . Breath-taking Songs!
Thrilling Adventure! . . . SO GREAT
that crowds applaud it during its showing . . . YOU WILL TOO!

Jeanette MacDonald • Nelson Eddy
"NAUGHTY MARIETTA"
with FRANK MORGAN
and how they sing
"I'm Falling in Love with Someone"
"Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life"
and many more!

NOW SHOWING FOR ONE WEEK
Drama Open at 11:30 Daily
"NAUGHTY MARIETTA" AT 11:30, 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30

CAPITOL

TO-DAY
"MYSTERY WOMAN"
Starring NINA BARBER
AND
RICHARD ARLEN in
"Heldorado"
10c 15c 25c

TO-DAY Columbia TO-DAY
"ZANE GREY'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN MYSTERY"
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VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1935

Merriman Talks

This verse came in after the stuff below was written. The poet seems to be echoing the feelings of a lot of people in town from what I gather on the beat.

The latest craze to hit the town
Has got the poet clerks right down.

Now they are busy all the time
Hunting for the lowly dime.

A friend sends one to wish you well
But the poet thinks it just plain hell.

I hope the darn thing doesn't stop
Until my name's right at the top.

TWO OR three weeks more of this newspaper work, and I expect to say goodbye to all News Eds. and Mag. Eds. and go fishing indefinitely. Mr. Gilbert doesn't know it yet but I expect to make him an offer so large for his boothhouse at Brentwood that although he probably has no intention of selling he will not be able to refuse.

IN THE BAG

It is in the bag. I have got in on this dime letter idea. Three weeks ago, when the craze that has been sweeping the United States hit Victoria, I got hold of two or three letters and shot off the dime. Then a two-bit one came along and I passed that one around, too.

Dollar and five-dollar ones followed, but not wanting the responsibility that too much money brings, I passed those on to wealthier friends to handle. Thousands will do.

Millions are too cumbersome to handle.

WON'T BE LONG NOW

Next Monday the first of the dimes and quarters should be coming along. It is hard to realize that in a couple of days I shall be worth thousands, while at the present moment I am in the financial condition of wishing to-day was pay day with this firm, instead of Monday.

Of course most of you people reading this are in the same position. All Victoria will be sitting on the top of the world by Monday, but in your rush to start up nice little businesses, please leave me the boothhouse.

AND THE DOLLARS ROLLING IN

For the moment I can think of nothing better than that place at Brentwood where a man could jump in a boat every morning, catch salmon or grills all day while he left a husky young man renting out a hundred quarts a day at a dollar a time, and then come back each night to add his daily \$100 to the bankroll... plus, of course, what the dime and quarter chain letters continue to bring in. It will be a great life.

PYRAMID TO PROSPERITY

This pyramid path to prosperity is so simple I can't understand what Fremont, Beaumont, Fanning, Poffill and Major Leeming have been doing all these years. It is so obvious. All we have to do is to keep giving each other dimes and Gerry McGeer and all the other politicians with sound money, stamp money, depression money and wooden money, collect them and then the money will come rolling in.

The first day the letter hit town the picture was changed. The old depression song "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" went out. In its place came the query "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime Letter?" Some of my friends are in on dozens of them. They will make hundreds of thousands while I only make thousands, but I don't mind that. Thirty or forty thousand—and the boothhouse—is all I want.

"THEN YOU'LL WAKE UP"

I warned the News Ed. I expected to be leaving to start in the next business in a couple of days, by which time I expect my name to have reached the top on 15,426 dime letters, but he wasn't impressed.

"Then you'll wake up," he said, and gave me a mathematical talk on geometrical progression, including the statement that if seven people sent out the letters to five others and all followed the instructions it would be enough to blanket the whole of the people of Vancouver Island in about a week.

I have been thinking the arguments over, so Mr. Gilbert, if you happen to read this, maybe that deal won't go through. Perhaps I won't be tempting you with an offer so big that you'll be forced to sell that boothhouse that you probably want to keep anyway. Don't do anything about it until you hear from me again. I'll let you know by Monday if the dimes and quarters come in.

COLLECTING THE WAR DEBT

I notice all the addresses on the chain letters I got called for dimes and quarters to be sent to Los Angeles, Alameda, San Francisco and Oakland. Maybe it is all only a scheme. Maybe it is only California's playful little way of collecting its share of war debts through Canada. Since I started writing this it is beginning to look as if there is a nigger in the woodpile. I haven't started receiving any dimes yet, but every time the mail comes in I get a bunch of invitations to send some.

Probably it is just as well the way it has turned out. Since I started to write this the whole thing seems to have blown up.

"Get a story from the postmaster," says the News Ed. I did. Mr. Gardiner insisted on Ottawa is shutting down on the idea. All the dime letters they collect are going to the head-letter office.

HANGING A FORTUNE

Without getting an eyelid he ordered me to write a story which he knew would wreck my chances of a fortune and the Brentwood boothhouse—a story that meant a cool loss of \$50,000 to \$60,000 to me and a lot of the other reporters on the staff.

"And still lots of people say the newspaper business is a good business and they want to get their sons into it."

What kind of reception can we expect now from our friends to whom we had guaranteed fortunes by letting them in the ground floor of the dime chain industry.

CHRISTMAS EVERY DAY

It is too bad those letter writers who aired their views in the paper couldn't persuade the government to let every day be Christmas Day and do a rushing business in stamps and take hundreds of men off the unemployed list and put them back at work at big wages delivering everybody else dimes as fast as they could, from great loads piled in high-powered motor cars.

But as I write this a brilliant idea strikes me, out of which I expect to make another fortune to replace the one I nearly made from the dime letter chain.

A DIME LETTER POST OFFICE

We will start up an opposition post office. Since the government wishes to be unique as the only firm in the world that during the depression fights against too much business, we will start a rival post office. This is the opportunity time. I am glad of this. I was getting quite depressed over the loss of my dime chain fortune. Sorry I haven't got time to write anything more to fill this column. I have to rush out and put into effect immediately the organization of this great and stupendous new idea.

NINETY-FOUR CENTS

One of these practical chaps says put this in for the benefit of those who boast of their importance. Ninety-four cents, it says, is the maximum value of any one person. Dr. Thomas E. Lawson, noted British physician, is the authority.

Dr. Lawson says that the average human body is composed of enough water to fill a ten-gallon barrel; enough fat for seven bars of soap; carbon enough for 900 lead pencils; phosphorus enough to make 2,500 match heads; sufficient magnesium for one dose of salt; enough iron to make one medium-sized nail; sufficient lime to whitewash a chicken coop; and sulphur enough to rid one day of flies. All of this, at prevailing market prices, would amount to ninety-four cents. So now, no matter how much a fellow thinks he is worth, you know his actual value.

Rioting and Cries of "Heil Hitler!"
In Northern Africa Now Fret FranceMove To Drive Out Christians
May Forecast Fierce Holy War

By MORRIS GILBERT

PARIS.

FRANCE'S great colonial empire of North Africa, with its vast territory and its 100,000,000 inhabitants, is in grave danger.

Fires of unrest, smouldering for months, perhaps years, have suddenly burst into sporadic flame, and qualified observers do not hesitate to give harsh warning to the government that the actual loss of this great semi-continent is quite possible.

There are three chief causes for unrest, each more serious than the other. First is the economic crisis.

ing through the banners of important towns, vents its anti-Semitic by acts of barbaric slaughter, to the shout of "Heil Hitler!" Also, as that native troops have risen against French officers and slain fellow-soldiers who remained loyal to the Tri-color.

Third, possibly most important, is the spread of pan-Islamism, with its threat of a "Holy War" to drive out the "Roumis," the Christians.

Already a "Mahdi," a New Prophet, has risen. He is Dr. Ben Djelloul, Paris-trained physician, focus of the African "separatist movement," directing from his humble home in the Arab quarter of the town of Constantine the anti-French action of untold thousands of obscure tribesmen from the Grand Atlas Mountains to the deserts of deep Sahara.

It was the false rumor that "a Jew has killed Ben Djelloul" which precipitated the fierce rioting in Constantine last August, after the Moslem population had felt itself grossly insulted by a drunken Jewish army tailor.

Behind Ben Djelloul the leaders of Mohammedan fundamentalism—the "Neo-Wahabites"—are urging fierce doctrines of pure Islamism and a return to the austere, desert-born fervor of their faith.

Second is "enemy influence," the secret propaganda of antagonists of France, so that an Arab rabble, sur-

rounding many African Jews occurred in Constantine last summer. When the three days of street fighting had ended, twenty-five Jews had been slain, including three infants snatched from their mothers' arms. Deaths among the Arabs were also numerous, and the property loss in gutted shops and looted homes was great.

At Sidi-el-Abbes presently there was a serious riot of unemployed. A strike at Bone followed. The other day the town of Setif burst into uproar, when a native soldier was obliged to shoot another soldier who was running amuck. The most disturbing element of this war was that native troops fired upon their own comrades and defied French authority and supremacy.

ANTI-SEMITISM VEILS FRENCH FOES

Two other recent episodes recently gave further proof that Arab anti-Semitism in some cases is merely a veil for anti-Frenchism. In the town of Mascara, Arabs interfered in the arrest of one of their compatriots and menaced the French military authorities. In Tlemcen a Moslem crowd cheered a film of Hitler. Again, in Mascara, 2,000 natives greeted Ben

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ANTI-SEMITISM VEILS FRENCH FOES

Risings In Empire Blamed
On Influence Of "Enemy"

At left: A map that reveals the vastness of France's troubled North African possessions.

Below: Symbolic of France's vigil over her great desert empire is a lonely military outpost, high on a mountain of sand in the bleak Sahara.

land—the green flag of the Prophet is drawing its swarms of devotees.

"No war was ever started exclusively for religious motives," declares one French commentator. "One day Crusades were economic and dynastic as well as religious." The same is true of Algerian unrest, he says. It is the economic crisis which is turning under-fed and hopeless people to the banner of their faith.

The crisis in North Africa, unlike that in France, has great similarity to that through which North America was recently passing. North Africa is a country of vast production of wheat, fruit, olive, and wine. In the hundred years of French colonization there never have been such bad times as now. That is because of recent expansion, which in boom days, gave the French empire in Africa an outlet for its surplus products and high prices. The markets are now closed. There is no demand for Algerian wheat. France herself has restricted the import of Algerian wines for the benefit of France's own vineyards.

RADICAL LEADERS FRENCH TALENT

France herself is to blame for the intellectual unrest of the colonies also. Young Arabs, taught in French schools and colleges, or who have lived in France, return home with a working knowledge of Communism, and with full information about France's own troubles.

Such a man is Dr. Ben Djelloul, product of French universities and hospitals, fully acquainted with the life of the French capital. Every day when a passenger vessel docks at Algiers, people on board see the same phenomenon—a score of black, tanned overboard to float of sink as they please. It is the symbolic gesture of the young Mohammedans, casting off the signs of western civilization, and preparing to wear the fez again.



Badir, a lieutenant of Dr. Ben Djelloul, with a perfectly executed Fascist salute! In an Algerian port, a French wine boat was looted by dockers. Else-

Tourists Scarce---So France
Starts Psycho-analyzing Self

PARIS. FRANCE, battling a crisis all its own, is turning a punch-drunk game at the tourist trade for relief. Special inducements are being offered visitors to France this spring and summer, and the local population, through its press, is trying to find out the reasons why nobody comes to see them any more.

The result of this inquiry seems to be that while Frenchmen naturally dislike foreigners, they would love to see more of them. The wonderful efforts of Italy by which the tourist trade there has been boosted from 180,000 visitors in 1919 to 2,500,000 in 1933 are watched with envy and amazement.

The three chief reasons why people do not come to France any more are stated to be as follows: (1) France is too expensive; (2) France is too inhospitable; (3) France is too inhumane.

There is not much doubt about the expense. Quite apart from the de-

melancholy, everything imaginable is being suggested, from smile-weeks to dancing on the public greens. France's self-accusation that she is "too inhospitable" is more complex. Probably the first reaction of a foreigner thinking of a trip to the continent is fear that in France he or she will get mixed up in rioting.

On the ground of French natural dislike of foreigners, the papers here have been having lots of fun. Pointed cartoons picture one Frenchman saying to another: "Don't you like foreigners?" and the other replying, "No—especially if they don't come here any more."

SPECIAL HATE

FRANCE has discovered Huey Long, the Louisiana Kingfish, and does not like him. "U-ay," they call him, with that familiarity which has turned Douglas Fairbanks into "Doc," as far as France is concerned, and Charlie Chaplin into "Charlot."

France is not fond of foreigners very much in the mass, and now has found a special foreigner to despise enthusiastically in particular.

Rouli de Nolva, writing in "La Liberte," goes after the Kingfish in a big way: "A leader of a tough gang and surrounded by a half-Jewish-Jewish bodyguard. A demagogue dragging after him a fanatical rabble. A suburban sly, keeping a memorandum book of hated men he means to 'get,' and utilizing the most pitiless type of vendetta to rule. A false friend of order, ready to turn machine gun against the state police... Such is Huey Long, pygmy dictator, unconscious master of Louisiana, surnamed The Kingfish."

TOO MANY DIES

THE ONE idea about France most generally believed throughout the world—that the French birthrate is declining in an abnormal degree—is now categorically denied.

The authority who kicks over this prevalent opinion is Dr. A. Roubakine, distinguished biologist. His address, delivered before the French Academy of Medicine, is causing an uproar in

French medical circles and among a number of "patriotic" groups.

Organizations like The French Alliance for the Increase of the Population make vitriolic attacks on Dr. Roubakine because he charges that, while the French birth rate is actually very high, it is the high death rate in France which prevents the population from increasing. He supports his charges with statistics.

Leaders in the fight for improved social conditions are rallying around Dr. Roubakine's report. They urge that money spent for bettering the national hygiene would be well spent, while money spent in the campaign for producing more babies is simply thrown away.

Here are some of the figures which Dr. Roubakine and his supporters cite: The French birthrate in 1933 was 16.3 for 1,000 of the population. This is considerably higher than that of England (14.4) and Germany (14.7) or Sweden (13.7). The French birthrate over thirty years has declined, but it has declined much less than

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Forgotten War Lord At 70
May Become Nazi Army Chief

Special London Correspondence of The Victoria Daily Times LONDON.

UNLESS all signs fail, Eric Ludendorff, for long buried professionally, politically, editorially, will be resurrected, honored, besung by the Nazi Germany which not so long ago ignored him, condemned him, treated him as a nullity.

It would surprise nobody in Germany if the masters of that country found some way to bring him back into the limelight. It is even said that General Ludendorff—seventy years old in April—may be asked to go back into active army service as one of the guiding spirits of the general staff of the big army the Nazis openly admit they are conscripting. If this occurs, it will be a damming "up" in the career of a man who has written his place in military history and who has known his share of ups and downs.

MADE MARK IN WORLD WAR

Born in 1866 near Posen, then the capital of that province, Ludendorff, who Germany stole during the partition of the Polish kingdom, after entering the cadet corps, he gradually rose in the hierarchy of the army until in 1913 he was commander of the 9th Fusilier Regiment. He was known as an earnest student of all war matters, but nobody thought of him as particularly brilliant. The outbreak of the World War found him a mere brigade commander at Strassburg in Alsace. He was sent to join the staff of General von Emmich, whose job it was to take Liege and prepare the way for the onrush of the German army through stricken Belgium. Ludendorff was not content to be an office executive. He organized and led the German brigade which stormed the outer line of forts at Liege and at once received one of the highest military decorations from his grateful Kaiser.

Ludendorff's foot was now on the ladder and he never stopped. Things were going badly in East Prussia where the much-vaunted Russian steam roller had advanced upon German soil. Alarmed at this, the Kaiser Wilhelm dug out old General Hindenburg, who had been retired from the army some years before the war.

Hindenburg knew East Prussia like a book. He came from there and

tending from the famous old Trosser right across the Baltic to the Elbe. The present Junker Bridge is to be enlarged and will become the principal street of the fair. Both banks of the Seine, for a space of seventy acres, will house pavilions, exhibition halls, landscape gardens and fountains. The Paris Exposition is to be called "Art and Technique in Modern Life," and will have as its aim, as Chicago had, to reveal the application of the principles of science and art to the modern world.

The site of the Paris Exposition is the magnificent stretch of park ap-

proving in power, the train virtually at the Kaiser's side and ignored his strategic suggestions. In the last year of the war, the collapse of Russia allowed them to withdraw great numbers of trained troops from the eastern frontier, like a gambler

Ludendorff staked his all in defeating the Allies before the American troops could come in great numbers and lost. He then indignantly demanded that Germany sue for peace.

On October 26, 1918, he resigned his post and fled to Sweden in disguise, fearing the revolution-ridden soldiers. Later he returned and settled down in Munich, which then was violently opposed to "Red Berlin" and was the happy hunting ground of all the enemies of the republic. Here he contacted with Adolf Hitler and they conspired the infamous putsch of 1923 which collapsed when a regiment of Bavarian troops fired at the rag-leg and hob-tail that composed the putsch "army." Hitler got a slight wound and fled in an automobile. Ludendorff slipped down in the muddy street. Hitler was sentenced to five years' detention in a fortress. Ludendorff, in view of his past services, got off scot-free.

WAYS THEN PARTED

Ludendorff and Hitler never played together again. The latter became busy and organized his Nazi Party. Ludendorff ploughed a lonely furrow, issuing a small paper which attacked Jews, Catholics, and Free Masons—just as Hitler did. But Ludendorff went further. He even began to abandon Christianity altogether and advocated in a hazy way some sort of return to the good old German gods—Odin, Wotan, etc. His stock fell so low that about a year ago the Nazis suppressed his paper.

Things have changed lately and Ludendorff's star seems to be rising again. Recently, on the day when the Germans held an hour of remembrance of their war dead, General von Blomberg, head of the armed forces of the nation, said in plain words:

"On this day we think of the man, who from the glorious beginning at Tannenberg on through the heroic course of the World War, stood by Hindenburg's side, we think of the man, who by his strength, like Atlas, carried a world on his shoulders. We incline before Field Marshal Ludendorff."

FRENCH LAUD SPEECH

These outspoken words, after so many years of silence, might mean that Hitler was extending the olive branch to the old man, or they might indicate the increasing power of the army in the affairs of Germany—so much so that its directing hand felt able to express his real feeling—despite anything the Nazis might say.

But the chances are very strong that Hitler served to the speech. The last sign is that the German press gave signs to the Von Blomberg speech by editorializing which said that Von Blomberg's tribute truly expressed the admiration and thanks of the whole German people.

So at seventy it is not unlikely that the old general may once more put on his uniform and sit at the seat of the mighty in directing the rebuilding of the newer and bigger German army.



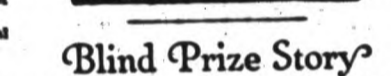
Eric Ludendorff... "He Atlas, carried a world on his shoulders."

By KENNETH DRURY

Author Irvine, born in Scotland, came to the Canadian prairies to farm in Wetaskiwin, Alberta. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1896 for East Calgary, defeated in 1905 but re-elected in 1926 and 1930, as a United Farmer of Alberta representative. He is one of the vigorous radicals of the House.

"Once the British start going into games in a big way, they are sure to win their share of victories," Tunis write. "Beer in mind the English are winning as much as anyone. Facing a race of ostriches they like to deny that but it is a fact, nevertheless. When, therefore, they realize how much they are getting, practice and training, they will be sure to take their share of victories. And they do deserve it in a crowd of record breakers and champions. Because they do deserve it. And today are fairly teeming with thousands of natural athletes whom good coaching would turn into world-beaters. There are evidences they are beginning to get the necessary coaching."

LOD CARSON, by Ben Ogliva.
FRANCIS I, by Francis Macbeth.
GERALD, by D. du Maurier.
CLAUDIUS THE GOD, by Robert Graves.



nine months in the NEHR mass of 1960-61, been edited by Raymond Weaver and is about to have its first publication. It will be published by the editors of The Colophon, 229 West 41st Street, New York. One reason it never was published before is that it was in so bewildering hand as to be very nearly unreadable. Mr. Weaver whose biography, "Herman Melville—Martin Myotic," revived interest in Melville, has spent much of his time for fifteen years at the work of transcription. The subscription price of the book is \$2.

LOUIS ZARA, whose first novel, "Blessed Man," is published by Bobbs-Merrill, is a linotype operator in Chicago. He has had published in *Esquire*, *Story* and *The American*.

You may not agree with some of his comments. He is a bit of a Tory in some ways. But you will find his book interesting. It is published Farrar and Rinehart.

Best Sellers

Best sellers reported by the book trade across the country are:

FICTION

OF TIME AND THE RIVER, by Thomas Wolfe.
GREEN LIGHT, by Lloyd C. Douglas.
A MAN CALLED CERVANTES, by Bruno Franz.
CLAUDIUS THE GOD, by Robert Graves.
TIME OUT OF MIND, by Rachel Field.
A HOUSE DIVIDED, by Pearl Buck.

ONE'S COMPANY, by Peter Fleming.
ENGLISH JOURNEY, by J. B. Priestley.
VICTOR BOOK OF THE SYMPHONY, by
O'Connell.

telegram arrived announcing that she had won the prize. She has won one for her literary work before. She has been writing verse ever since.



"nearly all (the post-war writers) are showing us . . .

And "They all feel," writes Mr. Swinnerton, "that the world is a very bad place, and a hopeless place. . . . They are nearly all politicians, taking sides in the fight between tyranny from the Right and tyranny from the Left. But while they take sides . . . they are all in a condition of gloom as to the approval regarding the world into which they have been flung. It is a mess."

But do not imagine from this diagnosis that Mr. Swinnerton has produced a gloomy book himself. There is a great deal of wit in it. And he

Chas. "Men and women may go wild on their economics, but they still are in the Supreme Court," he concludes. "It is an American characteristic to give the appearance of running wild, but when it comes to fundamental conservation holds even the radicals in check. Even Huey Long can't shake the conservationists."

Humor Sense Toronto-trained Girl Most Hated Actress Students' Stakes

It Gives Girls Something To Bank On

By HENRY WILKINSON

IF YOU WANT TO PLEASE a man, cultivate your sense of humor. For it is of more importance to you than a figure that would cause Hollywood or a platinum blonde around your puffed head. Men want women who will laugh with them, then want women who will see something at which to laugh.

That is the consensus of answers to innumerable questions asked of distinguished literary men, psychologists, and astrologers.

True, if your godmother didn't put the golden spoon of humor in your mouth at birth, you are not especially blessed, but polish up what you have of laughter.

WIT AND IRONY LONG IN VOGUE

THE ADVENT of a recognized sophistication made many of us believe that it was smart to make a remark that bespoke wit, or had an undercurrent of irony.

One girl went to New York with a mind filled with laughter. Not the merry kind. Now and then she was not necessarily even remotely related. A quiet, understanding, merry laughter. But she found that the so-called sophisticated didn't laugh. She was afraid she would be criticized. So she tried to look up her mirth. It took her a few years to learn that the people around her didn't laugh because they didn't know how.

Laughter will do more to tone up your soul than physicians' pills or psychiatrists' treatments. It denotes a general relaxation. A mere vocal sound is not a laugh. Mirth is an inner quality and you have to let the merriment come out.

BROADWAY HITS PROVE POINT

THE SUCCESS of recent Broadway productions which are created on a platform of humor and mirth is one of the most outstanding proofs that people want to laugh, laugh, laugh.

Not only want to, but need to. There is "Three Men on a Horse." It is a simple story of three sportsmen who take possession of a simple verse-writing man who has a knack for choosing the winning horse. While he professes to Mother's Day and Easter in rhyme, they draw out lucky numbers. Night after night the audience is convulsed.

Or take "The Bishop Misbehaves," in which a high churchman has come good fun for himself by following a young man.

The audience is hilarious because the Bishop has a good time a good time. Oh, yes! There is "Fanny's Fanny," which has nothing but laughter to recommend it—laughter most cleverly promoted, of course.

The witless operator, in the words of the north, entertains you in the good old-fashioned way with his antics when a man and woman, and later an old love, make their appearance. He hadn't seen a woman for more than two years. The audience really laughs.

VIC VERA IS APPRECIABLE, TOO. Relax. Forget to be tense. This is the first step in the development of a sense of humor. Don't take your problems too seriously. Don't take your transgressions too much to heart.

Laugh and go on! That is the thing that men seek in women. And if we may drop a hint to the interviewed gentlemen—it is also desirable in a man.

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By PAUL HARRISON

FLORENCE MCGEE is the most hated actress. And proud of it.

A young fiend if ever there was one. A wolf in she-clothing. A juvenile marplot, poisonous, malevolent, spiteful, treacherous, demonic. So thoroughly despised is she on stage that audiences hiss her when the cast takes its many curtain calls. On the streets, in subways and in restaurants, people glower at her and whisper, "Look, there is that little imp of Satan, the McGee girl!"

She receives scolding letters from women who have seen her in the role of Mary Tilford, a fourteen-year-old boarding school child whose diabolical falsehoods wreck the lives of several people. Some of her correspondents admit coming to see the play again and again just for the emotional privilege of sitting there and hating Mary Tilford. A few members of the all-feminine matinee contingent have begged her to leave the cast lest her own soul be tainted by association with her stage personality.

UNDER BAN

AS VILLAINES NO. 1 of the Broadway theatre, Miss McGee has contributed much to the play which, by a poll of all drama critics, should have easily won the Pulitzer Prize. By the same authority, her performance is one of the most outstanding of the season, and unquestionably is foremost among juvenile characterizations.

But drama students who agree that "The Children's Hour" should win the Pulitzer Prize are much less certain that it actually will. The play has nothing to do with the Longfellow poem, and very definitely is not for children. In fact, it centres around an unprintable subject, and already has been denied access to the stages of England. There is little likelihood that it ever will be seen in Boston, or in cities of similar moral discretion, and it certainly never will be made into a movie. There are plenty of witnesses who will testify that the stature and majesty of the piece completely overshadow its central theme of abnormality. But such

factors are not considered likely to win a jury composed of men like John Brooke and William Lyons Phelps.

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Well, she is not. Not a bit of it. To begin with, she is not even a child. She is twenty-four years old, and for two years has been happily married to an artist named Byron Thomas. Some day she wants to have at least two children, and entertains no misgivings about whether she will be able to manage them.

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Florence McGee Likes Role That Sets Audiences Hissing and Booning Her



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"Really detest cooking. I have enjoyed fixing up our house, though. And I like parties, especially dancing. My life history is not so much,

small, she is definitely adult. But for her straight, dark hair—which she cannot have while the play is running—few strangers would recognize her outside the theatre.

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TRUTH WILL OUT. SHE GAVE me tea and some chocolate cookies. "I am not much the domestic sort," she admitted.

Born in South Africa, moved to a suburb of Toronto when I was three. I was mild and meek as a kid. Oh, very meek. A perfectly good little girl in school, though a poor student. I still cannot spell or add."

Was there not some childish episode, I asked—some falsehood or failure that might provide a parallel or contrast with her fantastic stage role? Miss McGee thought hard and finally shook her head. "I am sorry," she said, in some embarrassment. "I guess I was just too timid to lie about anything."

"The most I can remember is that I was always in love with my two older sisters' beaux. Always mooning about them, always trying to attract their attention. At fourteen, I had a desperate crush on the fellow who was coming to see my older sister. I would spend hours getting dressed. I would steal roses and perfume. I would stare near swoon when I let him in the front door. I would spend the rest of the evening popping in and out so he could see me. But he never seemed to notice. That is really the reason I went on the stage: nobody paid me the slightest attention while my sisters were around."

FIRST VILLAIN ROLE

SHE WENT to the Margaret Eaton School of Expression dramatic school in the University of Toronto district. She played in stock, and one of her roles was the Wendy of "Peter Pan." She toured with Otis Skinner in a juvenile role that was all sweetness and light. She played sappy ingenuities with the Provincetown Theatre, and in another rural experiment in Suffern, N.Y.

She appeared on Broadway in three feeble little plays which endured, a total of seven weeks. One was an atrocious drag-me called "Madame Butterfly," in which she was a sort of earnest ingenue, longing for the finer things of life. It was probably the worst play of last season, but Miss McGee was so much abler than the play itself that Herman Shumlin remembered her when he decided to produce "The Children's Hour." She straightened her hair, scrubbed off her rouge, donned a middy blouse and her rose-heeled shoes, dodged through Broadway alleys and climbed eleven flights of stairs to avoid the jibes of theatrical friends, read the part—and got the job.

A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN

Willie Winkle

Last week my boy friend Johnny brought a piece of hemlock about ten inches long to manual training. It was off a limb and he said he had to make a bird's house as part of his Boy Scout training. He put it up in his backyard near his bedroom window.

When we saw what he was doing, Dick, Eric and I thought we'd like to make bird houses in our spare time at manual and we asked Johnny to bring us some wood if he had any more. Our manual training teacher said it would be alright for us to do it.

So this week Johnny came to manual with a limb of a tree over his shoulder, but on his way he dropped it and it broke in one place so there wasn't enough wood for Eric to get his piece. We cut the limb up into pieces ten inches long and they were about three inches in diameter.

We were sure lucky not having to use a rip saw and have to rip the pieces of wood. Our teacher showed us how to split it straight down the middle. Then we got gouges and we hollowed out the two split pieces of wood in the centre but we did nothing to both ends as that would have prevented them being waterproof.

When we got them hollowed out we got a brace and an inch-bit and bored a hole into the centre. Then we took the two pieces and fitted them together in their natural positions and got some wire and fastened them together. You mustn't nail them 'cause you've got to be able to take the house to pieces next year so you can clean it out and put flea powder in it and make it nice and sweet for the birds to come back and build their nests again. You know, just like you do with your own bed. Not many of us would want to sleep between the same sheets or blankets very long or you'd be like the soldiers in the war and have lots of little cooties crawling around on you.

This inch-hole we bored in the front door and we made a door-step out of a piece of thin wood. Now the birds can land on the doorstep, look inside and decide whether they want to make nests in our bird houses. They are just about as natural as any bird house you'll see.

I'm going to fix my bird-house near the kitchen window so I can see my birds build their nest and hatch their young. Johnny is a great kid for building bird cages and watching birds. He collects eggs and knows everything about birds. He says he's going to be a naturalist when he grows up.

Johnny has got bird-houses he's made all over the garden but the one he made last week he put in the tree outside his bedroom window. He hadn't much sooner put it there than two ordinary swallows came along and started to build their nests. They packed feathers in and had the nest half finished when two English swallows that came here after they were liberated at Boston began making their funny noise around Johnny's place. The English swallows, so Johnny says, eat the ordinary swallows' eggs and destroy the nests. If the English swallows come around after the ordinary swallows' eggs are hatched the English ones do such a lot of chattering that they make the other swallows go crazy. So when the swallows that had taken up their home in Johnny's new bird-house heard the English swallows they left at once.

I'm hoping that the swallows won't be too fussy when they look inside my bird-house. You see Johnny broke the last gouge he was using. It smoothed off the rough edges but I couldn't take my rough edges off and the birds may not find it quite as comfortable.

I like this kind of bird-house better than the one I made last year. I built it according to my own ideas 'cause I hadn't met a naturalist like Johnny. I got a Japanese orange box, painted it green, put a shingle roof on it, had ventilators and a good, big front door with a wide doorstep and lots of straw inside. Then I put wheat in a pan, water and bread crumbs, and I thought I'd got something that ought to bring robins, swallows or anything else that flew. Well, I got crows, alright, and some seagulls came around and got the bread but I never got a bird to rent my house. They simply wouldn't fall for it.

But this new kind of a bird-house looks like the real thing, right in the limb of a tree. You can bet that I'm going to be very busy from now on watching to see if my bird-house is going to have any tenants this year.

"THE KING AND QUEEN"



Here we have Bonnie Davidson, aged two, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Davidson, and Alex Johnson, aged three, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, who received the first prize for the youngest couple at the children's fancy dress ball held at Lady Smith to celebrate the King's silver jubilee. The children, who are cousins, represented their Mother. They are grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. D. Johnson of Lady Smith, and little Monica is the granddaughter of Mrs. E. Davidson, 617 Pine Street, Victoria.

Bored Prince Forsook Royalty To Become Actor

Portrait of Baby in Gem-laden Clothes Increased Fame of Artist

IT'S ALL very well to be born with a golden spoon in your mouth, but when it comes to having your swaddling clothes heavy with precious gems, riches get to be somewhat of a burden. At least that is how the baby in to-day's painting looks as he lies there so helplessly, bound by his golden gem-encrusted trappings.

At the top of the picture is painted, in Italian: "Federigo of Urbino, born 1605." His full name is Federigo Ubaldo Giuseppe, but his dotting parents, who were magnificent and wealthy rulers, called him Rigoito. That is the "small name" for Rigo, which in turn is the "small name" for Federigo. The painting was made shortly after his birth, which took place at near-by Pesaro.

GIVEN A LAVISH START IN LIFE

The cortege conveying the infant to the splendid ducal palace in Urbino was like a scene from a fairy tale. Twelve youths dressed in gold embroidered tunics and breeches and twenty-four little boys dressed in gold and white brocade met the cavalcade and carried the baby prince in a gorgeous chair through flower-carpeted streets to the palace. The public baptism was one of the most costly celebrations of that lavish time. Dances, spectacles, feasts were given the people. The duchy went mad with joy. Little did they think—but that is getting ahead of the story.

With such a glorious start in life, you would think that Federigo would be inspired toward a glorious career. His father, Duke Francesco Maria II, and his mother, Livia della Rovere, had great hopes for his future. They were so proud of him that they called in the famous artist Barocci to have the baby princeling painted in his baptismal robes. Barocci did other portraits of the heir as he grew older, but this one which hangs to-day in the Pitti Gallery of Florence is the most famous.

There is something appealing about this baby so weighted down with riches that he cannot move. We wonder if the artist realized that he was painting a moral lesson in this portrait. Federigo had everything to start with, but he was not a great actor! He was the first titled person on record to be so stage-struck that he cast his lot with a group of players. Horror-stricken chroniclers



Prince Federigo of Urbino... bound by his golden gem-encrusted trappings.

all his life his parents never corrected him. Some boys and girls may think he was lucky, but it doesn't always work out that way. Federigo didn't want to study, so his indulgent father neglected to train him for his ducal responsibilities. Instead of a great ruling prince, this lovely baby grew up, utterly spoiled, arrogant, uncontrolled. He had but one law—his wish to be denied NEVER! Historians say unkind things about Federigo, but it doesn't seem that he had a chance with such a foolish father always indulging him until the boy was surfeited.

Perhaps, after all, Federigo was a conqueror of later day nobles. He was the first to make a career of acting! He was the first titled person on record to be so stage-struck that he cast his lot with a group of players. Horror-stricken chroniclers

of his time say that he actually appeared in the public streets unmasked with them—and ultimate breach of regal etiquette—he acted himself! Just a poor bored prince who turned out to be a theatrical angel. Way back in 1622 he financed a company.

BORN A PRINCE—DIED A "TROOPER"

Actors in those days were rated almost at the bottom of the social scale, so Federigo's preference for their society was a scandal. And most important, he had been married the year before to Claudia of the great house of Medici. Federigo was only sixteen when he married her, and she was only fifteen. His father, now king, made over the affairs of the duchy to his son. The marriage cortege from Florence was even more splendid than the prince's baptismal procession.

What hopes and romantic thrills young Claudia must have had when she looked at the beautiful prince awaiting her at the Tuscan border! But Federigo preferred pageants of another sort. Even when their baby Vittoria was born he wouldn't leave the player folk. And one night after a performance and a wild party he was found dead. He was only eighteen and he had cast away a great dukedom to be a "trooper."

Barocci, the artist, lived to be seventy-four—quite a contrast. But he worked hard and was never overindulged. His portrait of Federigo illustrates perfectly the chief characteristics of his style. He was a master of the "sfumato" technique, and his painting without seeing it. His detail work was perfect. His pictures ranged from religious scenes to portraits.

Slang

It's lot of fun to watch ourselves and correct faults that need to be corrected. There was once a boy who said "Gosh" many times each day. If another boy showed him a new knife he said "Gosh!" If his Dad told him about the tribes of horsemen in Arabia, he said "Gosh!"

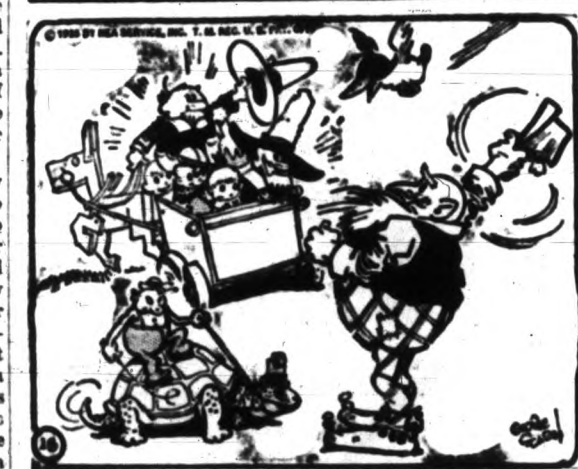
The trouble with that boy was laziness. It was easier to say a slang word than it was to say "That's a dandy knife" or "The Arabs must be wonderful horsemen." One reason why we want to learn how to use our language as well as a good carpenter uses his tools is so that we can carry our share in a conversation. Slang words won't help us. They tend to make us lazy with words. The first time you start to use a slang word in a conversation, stop, and ask, "Am I doing my share by just using slang?"

There is another reason why slang is poor language. Do you know someone who uses such words as "cute" or "sweet" or "well" or "grand" very often? Do you know someone who says "all-righty" frequently?

The chances are that the person speaking does not mean "cute" at all. He really means "interesting" or "unusual" or "pretty." You have heard someone say, "This is a swell day." That person meant "glorious" or "bracing" or "spring-like."

If you use slang, you will not use the real words you mean. Therefore people will not think you are able to express yourself well.

Now, after saying these critical things about slang, there are two or three good things we must say. Certain slang words are lively and vigorous. They may add color and interest to speech. For example, we may call a football "the pigskin." Your athletic club may be "The One-eyed Pirates" instead of "The Boys Who Live on Pleasant Street."—Christian Science Monitor.



(READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE)

The ink man's horse stood very still and didn't start to balk until a gnome jumped to the driver's seat and shouted, "Hop aboard!"

Up went his feet, high in the air. This gave the Tinies quite a scare. "Oh, gee, I will not ride behind that old nag," Duncy roared.

"He's just as wild as he can be. He'll wreck the wagon. Not for me! I think I'd rather keep both of my feet upon the ground."

"Now wait!" exclaimed the ink man. "You will shortly see what I can do. I'll speak to my pet horse, and then you'll all be safe and sound."

The Tinies watched him as he walked up to the horse and calmly talked. "Now, listen here," he said. "You shouldn't kick around like this."

"You must obey when I say whoa, or unto my ink well you'll go. If you cannot behave yourself, a good time you will miss."

A sudden change came over the horse. He stopped his kicking. This, of course, pleased all the Tinies and the gnomes. "Hurray," they loudly cried.

"The ink man can afford to brag, because he's tamed his funny nag. There's nothing, now, to stop us all from having a fine ride."

Just then a little bug aboard a turtle very loudly roared. "Who wants to take a ride with me? I can make room for one." The Tinies laughed, and Scouty said, "No, thank you. You go right ahead and ride the turtle by yourself. We all have planned our fun."

"That's right," a gnome said. "We won't go with you, because you'll travel slow." And then into the wagon all the gnomes and Tinies piled. "Goodbye, old ink man," Doty said. The horse began to move ahead. The ink man shouted, "Good luck." Then he waved his hat and smiled. (Copyright, 1935, NEA Service, Inc.)

Childhood's Days

In memory's clear mirror, beloved forms are seen That take me back to childhood through years that intervene, To Sally and Lee and the Bumble-bee, Cliffy and Bill with me; Good comrades we, in those days so free, light-hearted as children be.

Scrambling o'er mossy hills in spring, for lilies and purple bells; Chattering the while of anything—or secrets one never tells; Returning with lusty voices, shouting in eager glee: "We are so hungry, Mother, what have you got for tea?"

There are many lambs in Rexie's fields; old Juno has seven pups; Cutest puppies we've ever seen; there are millions of buttercups

Covering fields like a cloth of gold, reminding us of the tale you told

One rainy day by the wide hearth fire, of Midas's touch and his heart's desire.

Then Mother smiled at each eager child. "You're happier, far," said she, "Than a king of old with his greed for gold, for yours is true liberty;

Take now your fill, Cliff, Win and Bill, and you, little Bumble-bee;

Of the joy that is yours in the great outdoors; grown-ups you will some day be."

So Brother Cliff, gay Sally, with me, Billy and Lee and the Bumble-bee,

Spent many a day in this pleasant way or romped in the hay-loft wide;

Picnicking oft at Cadboro Bay, homing at eventide, In a "ching-chong" way, merry and gay, with spoils from loved seaside.

WINNIFRED E. HILLIAR, Beaver Point, B.C.

Uncle Wiggily

By HOWARD R. GARIA

Jimmie Wibblewobble was getting very proud of himself. As we remember, the little boy duck wanted to learn to stay under water a long time and perhaps swim beneath it as Tootle and Noodle Flat Tail, the beaver boys, did.

So Jimmie began practicing. Each day he would hold his head under the water of the Duck Pond. At first he couldn't hold it very long but by keeping at it he got to the point where he could tip himself up with his tail in the air, his webbed feet paddling to hold himself this way and his yellow bill close to the bottom of the pond. Ducks feed this way, pulling up weeds and grass from the shallow bottoms of ponds.

Sometimes when Jimmie had his head under water he was eating the sweet grass and weeds from the bottom. At other times he was just practicing, holding his breath and getting ready for the time when he could dive and swim beneath the surface like the beavers.

"Will you come and watch me, Uncle Wiggily!" quacked Jimmie one day to the rabbit gentleman. "Bring your watch and time me—see how long I can keep my head under."

RATHER SILLY?

"All right, Jimmie, I'll do that," said Mr. Longears. "But don't you think it's rather silly for a duck to try to be like a beaver?"

"Oh, no, thank you!" quacked Jimmie. "I'm sure I can do it." You see, as I told you, he was rather proud and that isn't a good thing for ducks. That is, not to be too proud.

So Uncle Wiggily got his watch and went to the Duck Pond to time Jimmie. As the rabbit gentleman neared the pond he heard Jimmie saying to his sister Alice:

"I can keep my head under water longer than any duck in the world!"

"Don't be silly!" laughed Alice.

"Well come on, I'll have a race with you," offered Jimmie. "I can keep my head under water longer than any duck in two worlds."

"Oh, Jimmie!" quacked Lulu, the other sister. "You shouldn't be so boastful!"

"I know what I can do," said Jimmie. "I'll race you both. I can keep my head under water longer than any duck in three worlds."

"My! My!" thought Uncle Wiggily as he hurried on with his watch to time Jimmie. "That little duck boy is certainly proud."

When Uncle Wiggily reached the edge of the pond he saw Lulu and Alice standing on the edge looking at their brother.

"You held the watch and time me," quacked Lulu and Alice. "I want to sort of race with me to see who could hold their heads under longest, but they won't."

NOT A BEAVER YET

"Well, Jimmie, let's see what you can do," said Mr. Longears. "But be careful. You aren't a beaver yet, by a long way."

Jimmie tilted himself up with his tail in the air, his beak down under water and his feet paddling. A quarter-minute was ticked off on the watch, then a half-minute. Then nearly a minute, Jimmie's feet were paddling faster and his wings were flapping.

"He's staying under too long!" shouted Uncle Wiggily. "No duck can stay under that long! Something must have happened! To the rescue! Come on, Lulu and Alice! We'll rescue Jimmie!"

Though not a good swimmer, into the water splashed the rabbit. Lulu and Alice swam out to their brother and, with the help of Uncle Wiggily pulled him up so his head was in the air. Jimmie was breathing hard.

"I got my bill stuck in the mud!" he quacked. "I tried to pull myself up for I couldn't breathe any more. But I was stuck."

"Well, I'm glad we unstuck you," said Lulu. After that Jimmie didn't try any more tricks. And if the electric fan doesn't blow the cork out of the bottle of ketchup, I'll tell you next about Uncle Wiggily's spring clothing.

(Copyright, 1935, by H. R. Garia.)

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



RATTLESNAKES cannot strike instantly, as is generally believed. Observations show that it takes, on an average, five seconds for them to get enough kinks in their bodies to deliver a blow.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Sunbaths Brighten Baby's Future Outlook

British Troops Sample Gas During Manoeuvres

Whatever the family's circumstances, in good weather there is no reason for depriving baby of sunbaths. Olive Roberts Barton here discusses how to protect baby from the dangers of sunburn.

BY OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

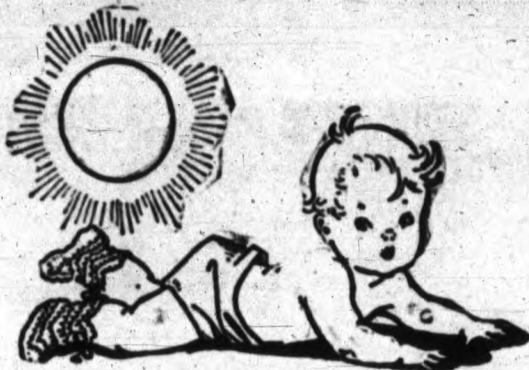
WE HAVE become sun-conscious regarding babies and little children. Cod liver oil has to pinch-hit for Sol during the winter and makes a good substitute in its way, but the mother of a baby or an under-par child watches the sky and thermometer impatiently in May to see when she can begin those sun baths, strip the children and put them out to ripen like tomatoes.



We know now that certain vitamins are absolutely essential to health and therefore life.

First of all, unless she has had experience (and even then I urge it is best for the mother to talk the matter over with the doctor), the duration of the exposure should not be a matter of guess work, because sunlight is dangerous if overdone.

The first sun bath should be very brief, as little as five minutes. Increase in periods should be very, very slow. If it is cool outside, or windy, the baby can have his bed wheeled up to an open, sunny window. Glass stops the beneficial rays. But I would



not give the first bath on either a very cool or windy day, even though the room is heated. Better to choose favorable all-round, weather conditions.

KEEP EYES AWAY FROM SUN

The buggy or play-yard on a protected porch is usually most convenient. Always keep a small baby's

eyes away from the sun. Face him away from it, but let him lie right in a patch of sunlight.

It will not be long until our heavenly vitamin-dispenser will overdo his job, especially at mid-day. When that happens the best time to curb his too ardent fondling is before 11 o'clock and after 3 o'clock. On boiling days just keep baby in

the shade. Our business then is not to cook him but to cool him. When a baby or a little child once gets used to the sun, he can stand more, but the "altogether" sun-bath is seldom given over an hour at most. If the doctor recommends it, it can be given twice a day.

MOST ARE SUN-STARVED

The entire matter, I think, depends on the mother's good judgment, especially in tricky spring weather. She will watch to see that there is no danger of catching cold. She will take advantage of the least-windy hours. Direct drafts will be discouraged by screens or by hanging blankets around the bed. If the baby sunbaths easily on account of a super-delicate skin, she will harden him more slowly than his thicker-skinned brother.

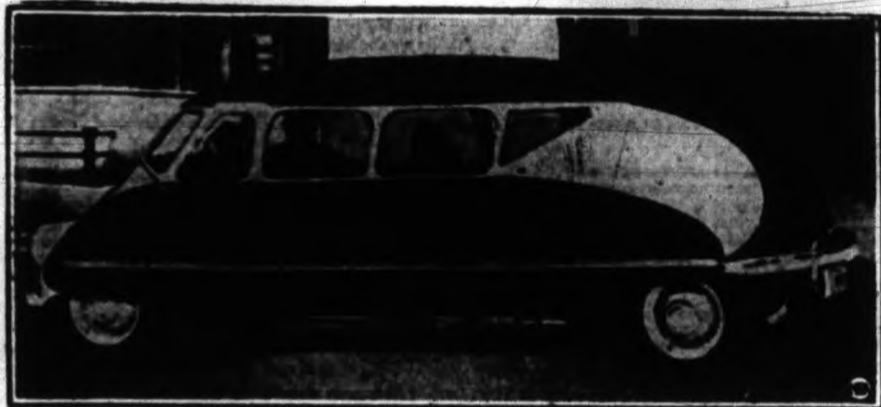
But let us give thanks for the sun. We all need it, young and old. Most of us right now are sun-starved.

In a six-hour period, the tide brings in as much water in the Bay of Fundy as falls in the form of rain over the entire United States in a week.



Demonstrations of chemical and anti-gas defence are frequently held at the anti-gas wing of the Small Arms School, Winchester Gunner, Salisbury, where army instructors are training. Above we see soldiers marching through a chemical smoke screen while in training. Afterwards they will be sent to the various depots and centres through the British Isles to instruct in gas defence.

Passes Tests, So You'll Soon See It Whiz By



If you think you have seen the "Runt" in startling automotive design, prepare for a surprise. For this re-engineered innovation with advanced streamlining is reported to have passed a 22,000-mile road test so well that a production schedule of 100 cars in 1935 has resulted. Designed by William B. Stout, famed Detroit

HEREDITY, ENVIRONMENT BOTH CANCER CAUSES

Evidence Proves Dread Disease Is Spread in Same Families as Well as by Modes of Life or Unusual Habits

By DR. MORRIS FISHER

FOR YEARS it has been noted that cancer seems to run in families, but modern studies have shown that, for the more usual types of tumors which are widely distributed, it is of little significance.

In a recent review of the subject, a specialist points out that certain unusual types of cancer seem to be quite definitely inherited.

There is the case of one family in which ten of sixteen children had a certain unusual form of a tumor of the retina, the tissue at the back of the eye. The parents in this family did not have these tumors, but an uncle on the father's side did die from the same malady as affected these children.

The study of cancer is of special interest. There are thirty-eight cases in which twins have been involved in the study of tumor. In twelve cases, only one member of the pair had a tumor but, of course, the remaining member was still living and it was not possible to say that he would not eventually develop a tumor.

In the remaining thirty-six instances, both members of the twin groups had tumors. Those of each couple were in general of the same type, affected the same organ, appeared at approximately the same time.

WHILE THIS kind of evidence may seem to establish definitely the importance of heredity in relation to cancer, there is also plenty of good evidence as to the influence of environment. Certain types of

cancer are often associated with unusual habits.

In one part of Kashmir, the natives develop cancers of the walls of the abdomen. These are associated with repeated burns from a sort of earthenware stove filled with charcoal which the people in the northern parts of the country wear around their waists to furnish warmth.

It is also recognized that special types of cancer from coal tar occur among chimney-sweepers. Moreover, it has been possible to produce cancers in rats by rubbing coal tar on their ears for a long time.

In fact, this work was of the greatest importance, because it gave the scientists opportunity to study cancer in lower animals.

THE factors responsible for cancer would seem to be of two types—the hereditary factor and the irritant factor. Some types of cancer may be the result of only one of these forces; others the result of both. There is a form of skin disease in which there seems to be a hyper-sensitivity of the skin, so that under the influence of light there is inflammation leading to malignant changes.

Undoubtedly all human beings vary in their amount of resistance to cancer, and in the amount of susceptibility or likelihood that exists in them to the development of new growths.

While these studies do not definitely fix the cause of cancer, they add a great deal to our knowledge of the way in which it develops and thereby increase the eventual likelihood of control.

Human Mind to Develop "Motor Traffic Reflexes"

Special Correspondence of the Victoria Daily Times

London.—Lord Moyrhan, the famous physician, has brought forward a brave theory.

Briefly, he says that the number of road accidents in England will grow less and less as time passes.

When one thinks of the relentless increase in the number of casualties this idea seems very daring.

But the root idea of Lord Moyrhan is that the human mind, which for centuries was used only to horse-drawn traffic, will in time adapt itself to the higher speeds of the motor car. We shall develop "motor traffic reflexes" which will condition our movements—so that we are not caught unaware, nor estimate wrongly the rate of the oncoming bus, nor stand and "dither" in front of a slightly wobbling baby car.

Lord Moyrhan has been studying

the subject recently, and spoke in the House of Lords on his Road Traffic (Emergency Treatment) Bill.

"It is not the pedestrian who is to blame; it is not the motorist who is to blame. It is the fact that a new scientific invention has come to people who are at 'present unprepared for its reception'."

An analysis of the latest road casualties figures for Great Britain tends to prove Lord Moyrhan's statement.

More directly, in the case of moving traffic, or hesitating in the roadway. Also the most dangerous ages at present are shown to be below ten years and above sixty. In the former cases, the children have not yet had time to be "conditioned"; in the latter cases, the elderly people's reflexes have become slower in their action.

An engineer sounds nineteen different signals on his train's whistle.

Photo-electric Burglar Alarm

PHOTO-ELECTRIC burglar alarms, which use an infra-red (invisible light) are now installed as a built-in part of the modern dwelling's electrical equipment.

Light sources equipped with infra-red color caps are strategically placed so that anyone entering the building necessarily must intercept one of the invisible light beams from these sources.

The beams are focused on photo-electric relays. Upon interruption of the beam, the relays operate a central burglar alarm system, headquarters. Since the installation is arranged so that the circuit is normally closed, the alarm will sound if the telephone wires are cut.

Another circuit, normally open, rings to an alarm signal on the top of the home and, when closed, calls the policeman on the beat. This circuit also can be used to floodlight the entire grounds around the house, making it difficult for an intruder to get away without being seen.

Both alarms may be disconnected by means of switches placed within convenient reach for use by the owner and trusted servants, and other switches can be used to operate the alarm circuits manually.

Finally, in order to guard against the rare chance of failure of the electric power supply to the home, a trickle-charged battery system is used to provide power to the alarm installation.

Cold Cathode Tube Invention Opens Way To World Television

AS A RESULT of contracts just signed at Philadelphia with representatives of the Hitler government, and involving Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Switzerland, world television has taken a leap forward towards actuality through the genius of a young San Francisco inventor.

The agreement made at between Dr. Paul Oskar, director of television and broadcasting for the German government and director of the Parnish Company of Berlin, and Philo Farnsworth, San Francisco inventor and central figure of the Parnish Television Inc.

Recognition of the Parnish invention, the famous cold cathode tube, by the German interests, according to radio men, means that these inventions will dominate in television throughout the world.

SIX WEEKS' STUDY

The sign-up by the Hitler representatives for television on a big scale followed a six weeks' investigation in this country of all television systems, and a previous survey by the German interests of all that Europe had to offer.

Under license granted Germany by young Farnsworth, the German license will use the cold cathode tube in all television work in the countries named.

Dr. Oskar indicated that an extensive series of public demonstration of television have been planned in Germany for this summer, at which the Parnish tube, which completely supplants the early type of disk scanner will be used. The tube functions both for transmitting and receiving and represents nine years of laboratory work in this country to bring it to commercial perfection.

HOME RECEPTION

The German interests plan the immediate building of transmitting and receiving sets for television reception, paralleling television introductions which have been planned in England by British interests this fall. Specially erected stations and the completion of apparatus for theatre and home reception will be among the first steps of the new licensed group.

New high-powered ultra-short-wave equipment has been installed on Broken Mountain in the Harz and will be completed next month. There broadcasting will be shortly started. It is understood, using the new Parnish cold cathode television, which

placed on the market for public use to sell at approximately R.M. 600.

Farnsworth started work on his tube when a high school youth. For the past three years he has been conducting his experiments at the "Philco" plant in Philadelphia. His television tube won scientific acclaim in a showing at the Franklin Institute. Its most sensational feat was the picking up of distant starlight and a transmission of the star picture to a receiver screen for laboratory visitors.

Norris Dam's First Gate Falls



Despite the protest to President Roosevelt's entire power programme because of House opposition, work is going ahead at full speed on Norris Dam, key point of the mammoth TVA project in Tennessee. This striking picture shows the first fifteen-ton steel gate being lowered into place between two sections of the great Clinch River barrier, so filling of the far-reaching reservoir may be started.

New Generator Heaviest Load

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY is forwarding from its Schenectady works what is believed to be the heaviest load ever transported on a single car. The load consists of a generator shaft, rotor and poles for 25,000-kilowatt frequency converter set, weighing 367,000 pounds. It has been manufactured at Schenectady for the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, and will be shipped completely assembled to the Potomac Electric Light and Power Company at Kenning, D.C. The converter will be used to deliver 25-cycle single-phase power to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Through routing will require the use of the tracks of the Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania and the Western Maryland railways. The clearance over the regular routes between Schenectady and Kenning is limited by the dimensions of the tunnels in the city of Baltimore. Several months of negotiations were necessary before plans could be developed to move the machine without disassembly. All routes between the shipping point and the destination were checked, and when the route with the greatest clearance had been selected, a check of practically every foot of the way was made to determine if the removal of temporary constructions could be made to allow the load to pass. In order to transport the load from Schenectady to Wilkesbarre, Pa., a special train movement will be resorted to. The load will be taken from point to point only when north-bound traffic can be avoided. All cars will have to be cleared from sidings, and switch lamps and even switch stands must be removed in certain instances.

From Wilkesbarre the load will move to Hagerstown, Md., by way of the Pennsylvania, where it will be turned over to the Western Maryland Railway. After an extensive detour it will be delivered back to the Pennsylvania south of the Baltimore tunnel, whence it will be carried to the customer's siding at Kenning.

Not only was it necessary to check the height and width clearance

through bridges, tunnels and underpasses, but also examine the roadbed, bridge and culvert strength along the entire route because of the extremely heavy concentration of weight on the rails. Even for movement over the customer's sidings, shoring-up and re-aligning of tracks was necessary.

The dimensions of the load when skidded, covered, braced and placed on the car will be seventeen feet above the rails with a 12½-foot width. There are only six cars in the country of the right type and capacity to carry the loading. Car NYC-409041, which will be used, is equipped with two four-axle trucks. It alone weighs 104,300 pounds and has a capacity of 200 tons, making a total weight on the rails of 471,300 pounds.

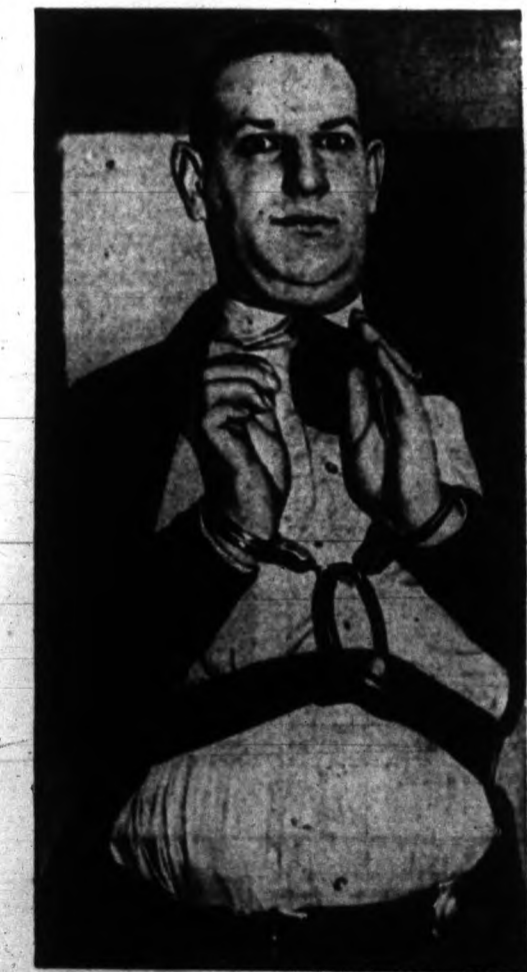
Curious Trees

I THINK one of the most curious trees I have ever seen is the electricity tree which one occasionally comes across in the forests of Central India. The leaves of this tree are of a highly sensitive nature, and so full of electricity that whoever touches them receives an electric shock. It has a very singular effect upon a magnetic needle, and will influence it at a distance of even seventy feet. The electrical strength of the tree varies according to the time of day, it being strongest at midday, and weakest at midnight. In wet weather its powers disappear altogether. Birds never approach the tree, nor have insects ever been seen upon it.

I was especially interested in the process one was going on frequently in the Nepal jungles of one tree devouring another. The devourer in this case is the "raymal" or "cotton tree," whose seeds are dropped by birds in other trees, and are sometimes caught in their forks, where they occasionally germinate and drop a seed root, which also occasionally takes hold and starts a cotton tree branch. This spreads itself and drops other roots until a large stem of the victim tree is seized, when the devourer gradually gets hold of and spreads round its main trunk, until it is finally enveloped up and killed, a fine cotton tree standing in its place, showing a conspicuous smooth white bark, and a curiously shaped trunk.

—The Empire Review, London.

The Escape-proof Handcuffs



Combined handcuffs and harness designed to prevent a prisoner from escaping by holding his arms so close to his body that he cannot balance himself to run.

THE FACT that a man's arms are of great importance as an aid in running suggested to Guy E. Lombard, a turnkey, of Portland, Maine, an idea for making a new type of "escape-proof" handcuffs, designed to prevent prisoners from making a "get-away" while being transferred from their cells to the courtroom.

The demonstration of these handcuffs shows how a prisoner's arms are securely held so close to his body that he is unable to balance himself to run. Anyone can prove the efficacy of these handcuffs by trying to run with his arms bound closely to his body.

Inside Apartments To Get Sunlight

LIGHT sources as effective as the sun and considerably more constant, have begun to illuminate the dark depths of apartment-dwellers in a building on Central Park South, Naples New York whose windows face the ventilating shaft, and whose apartments are in the lower levels of the fourteen-story building, have long since ceased to hope that sunlight would come streaming through to the bottom of their particular "well," but to these under-privileged rooms Clinton E. Smith, a consulting engineer at 415 Lexington Avenue, has brought a new sensation.

On his inspiration General Electric engineers mounted eighteen standard floodlights at the ninth floor level in two of the ventilating shafts. The lights will be operated from eight to twelve hours a day, depending on the season, and will be especially advantageous on dark, gloomy days. Tests conducted at the apartment house to-day showed that with the window shades halfway down, the electricity to natural sunlight was startling.

The engineers' too, were thoughtful of the tenants' feelings. When the switch is thrown no sudden glare of light paralyzes unaccustomed householders in the act of brushing their teeth or doing sitting-up exercises, pastimes which were formerly cloaked in intimate gloom. A fully automatic synchronous-motor time switch operates a motor-operated dimmer, and the floodlights do not attain their full brilliancy for fifteen minutes. Thus even the artificial suns take their time about rising over the ninth-floor horizon.

Six floodlights were used on one shaft measuring 13 by 13 feet, and twelve lights on another rectangular well that is 13 by 35 feet. The installation was made possible by the Bowery Savings Bank, which has taken over the building.

For twenty years after their discovery, the male and female Williams' appendages were recorded by orthopedists as separate species.

The Japanese are the most expert swimmers in the world.

Patou Acclaims Glamour of New Blouses

Creator Shows Wide Range of the Mode

Patou favors white chiffon blouses for his feminine formal afternoon suits. The model below introduces minute hand-tucks and fine lace as a trimming factor. The hat is white glass fabric trimmed with black silk.



By JEAN PATOU PARIS.

THE EVER-INCREASING diversity of blouses and their now definitely established place for every hour of the day in the smart woman's wardrobe, makes it almost impossible to say whether a two-piece dress should still be called a dress or whether it should be placed in the blouse and skirt category.

On the other hand, we label "tailleur de cocktail" a formal afternoon ensemble which boasts a bodice or blouse with daring transparency effects, because it is worn with a hat which places it in the class of daytime clothes. Then again, there are some dresses with totally contrasting lines, whose underbody or undergarment, which is worn with a long, supple and sinuous skirt.

TAILORED BLOUSE FOR MORNINGS

These are the more fantastic uses to which the mode



This hand-made lace blouse is worn over a pale blue satin slip with a navy jacket skirt. Note repetition of the wide lace collar and the large lace bow at the waist.

places blouses or blouse tops this season. Otherwise the blouse in its more conventional aspects also has acquired an indisputable place.

Thus for morning wear or to complete the rough tweed sports suit, the tailored, almost masculine shirt blouse is still the correct complement. These should be

Dress Designs Under Influence of Waists

Pale tortoiseshell yellow worn with black is one of Patou's favorite color combinations. The yellow shade in mousseline and satin forms the dressy blouse below. The toque with frayed-edge trimming is of black grosgrain.



fashioned of foulard, or heavy crepe or satin, in monochromes or prints as desired.

Then comes the dressier blouse—to accompany the afternoon suit and ensemble. Here fantasy reigns supreme. The combination of georgette or chiffon with lace, crepe or satin affords the widest scope for the creator's imagination, with design and cut as subtle and studied as in any formal gown.

LACES GIVE FEMININE TOUCH

Real Alencon lace or hand-made guipures appear this season to impart the ultra-feminine touch which I have endeavored to achieve throughout my collection. This type of blouse I usually place on a fitted satin slip, in a soft, but light color, thus marking a contrast with the tint of the lace itself and revealing the fineness of the pattern.

Cocktail blouses are several degrees more sumptuous than the dressier blouses, with their lace, brocade, or other elaborate trimmings. If the skirt and jacket happen to be black or navy, I think the blouse or bodice in the same colored chiffon with touches of glittering embroidery or paillette excessively smart, but then, so are blouses offering a direct color contrast.

Dorothy Dix's Letter Box

DEAR MISS DIX—I will prove to you beyond a doubt that women are spiritually, mentally, morally and physically inferior to men. No one will deny that women have less physical strength than men, so I will pass on to the question of her mental inferiority.



This is easily proved by listening to a group of women talking. They are gossiping about their neighbors, back-biting their friends, talking scandal, clothes, bragging about their children. If women wish to be considered intelligent, why don't they show intelligence when they are together? Women are certainly inferior spiritually to men. They have been the cause of all the evil and trouble since the world began. The Bible tells how the first woman forced the apple on to a poor trusting man, just as the modern bride forces her cast-iron biscuits, leather panache and other grotesque atrocities on to her goodly victim.

Men are superior to women in being fair and honest. When a woman gets married she expects her husband to be good-looking, a good worker and intelligent. No man can possibly be three men in one, and that shows how unreasonable a woman is. But a man is fair. He well knows that no woman can be perfect and he doesn't expect perfection in his wife. He takes her as she is and makes the best of it.

Don't you think I have proved my point? A MAN.

Answer: Well, no, Mr. Man, not convincingly. I agree with you that in the higher brackets, as to speak, men are superior to women. No woman, for instance, is as strong as Jack Dempsey. There have been women Shakespeare, no woman Edison, no woman Raphael, no female Chopin. About the only really creative work woman has done has been to produce man and, taking men by and large, that's nothing for her to be chatty about.

But when you get down to the common, or garden variety, of human beings it seems to me that women average up physically, mentally and morally pretty well with their husbands. True, we have no women prizefighters, but we have millions of women who have the strength to get away with eighteen-hour-a-day jobs, while their husbands and brothers consider themselves overworked if they labor for six hours a day.

True, when women gather together over their tea the conversation is pretty glib and mostly runs to personalities and diets and reducing and what little Johnny did and little Mary said. But over their highballs don't men discuss their golf scores and the stock market and tell the stories they heard in the sleeper, rather than discourse about weighty policies of state or the latest trend in literature?

And as for men playing the matrimonial game fairer than women and being just enough to stand by their bargains, oh, brother, how can you? Isn't it the men who expect their wives to be both mother, cook and kitchen utensil; who expect their wives to keep perpetually young and beautiful; who expect their wives to cook and baby-tend and pinch pennies and still be able to dance the rumba and look like a million dollars and be gay and glamorous, while a wife is satisfied if her husband is just a good provider and reasonably domestic? Isn't it middle-aged men who get divorces from their wives because they have got fat and gristle-headed, but did you ever hear of a woman divorcing her husband because he developed a hay window and had got bald-headed?

Be fair, Mr. Man. Women have plenty of faults, but so have men. Both men and women were cut off the same bolt of cloth.

DOROTHY DIX.

DEAR MISS DIX—I have been married eight years. Have two children, a girl of six and a boy of two. My husband is sensible. Makes a fair living. Doesn't drink, gamble or flirt. Is devoted to the children. We have a nice home and he pays home most of the time. So far so good. The trouble is I am content in nature and my husband is very smart and ambitious. He has tried to get on in the world, but he has failed. I try simply can't do it. At my first sign of carelessness my husband starts picking on me. He scolds me, insults me, calls me names and has got me so miserable that I am seriously thinking of leaving him. The only thing that keeps me with him is the children. If not for these arguments we would have been as happy a couple as could be found, but when he begins insulting me I actually go crazy. Would you advise me to leave him?

THIRTY-ONE

Answer: I would advise you to meet the situation with intelligence instead of hysteria. Why don't you try a little sense in solving your problem?

Why don't you say to yourself: I have a fault, a serious defect in my character, one that is about to ruin not only my life but the lives of my husband and children, and I am going to correct it. I am going to overcome it. I am not going to let the peace and happiness of my home be wrecked by my propensity for procrastination and my habit of strewing things about and never doing anything accurately.

You say you have tried to cure yourself of your carelessness, but you haven't tried hard enough. You haven't put your whole determination into it. You haven't brought every bit of will power you have to bear on it. You haven't used your brains in figuring out ways to outwit your personal devil and get the better of him.

You are like the drunkard who awakes off drinking and then takes a glass to celebrate his good resolution. Or you are like the drug addict who indulges in a few shots on the sly when he is trying to break himself of the morphia habit. The only way to reform is to reform. Just to shut your teeth and say to yourself you will overcome a fault or die in the attempt.

You will commit a crime against your children if you deprive them of a good home and a good father because you resented his scolding you for your sloppiness. When they ask you: "Mother, why haven't we any father like the other children? Mother, why did you leave Father?" it will seem a mighty poor excuse when you have to tell them that it was because you wouldn't have dinner on time or sweep under the beds or put the top on the toothpaste tube.

And remember that when you try to support your children you will find that employers are not more tolerant of carelessness than your husband is, and that it will be just as much a bar to your success in business as it is to your success in matrimony.

Of course, nobody likes to be scolded, but if you will try to correct your carelessness your husband will be so pleased he will meet you halfway and try to encourage you, and you will get past on the back instead of the hammer.

DOROTHY DIX.

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Smart Brother and Sister Outfit



Just because brother is wearing navy blue knee-length overalls, and sister is wearing a blue sweater is no sign that he cannot be as nautical as little sister. There is a sailor suit for him made in easily washable blue and white striped overalls with a collar like that on the dress. Only he gets a whistle at the end of the bosom's cord instead of the anchor that falls to sister's lot. Favoritism, we call it.



For dress-up occasions there are grand new brother and sister sets of fine ivory pique trimmed with royal blue or the smart new wine color collars. Black leather cuffs and white socks for brother and one-drop pumps of black patent leather with white socks for sister complete these outfits. None of the costumes shown here are available for sizes bigger than six years.

—Costumes from B. Altman.

ON LAND OR SEA



Perfect for a cruise or a vacation is this pyjama outfit of flannel lined in a luscious shade of pink. The well-tailored trousers are belted in sailor fashion. The polo-type blouse has an action back, short sleeves, one patch pocket and a rather low V neckline.

basket is orange delight, with sweetened condensed milk instead of whipped cream. It furthermore uses up stale cookie crumbs.

ORANGE DELIGHT

One and one-third cups sweetened condensed milk, 3 tablespoons lemon juice, 1/2 cup diced orange pulp and juice, 1 cup cookie crumbs (vanilla or chocolate cookies should be used).

and juice to milk and stir until mixture thickens. Put a layer of crumbs in basket and cover with a layer of creamy mixture. Continue layer for layer until the basket is filled. Garnish top with orange sections, freed from membrane and chill thoroughly before serving.

Another delicious filling for the baskets is Victoria fruit put to serve as a first course. For this you will need 1 1/2 cups diced orange, 1/2 cup

Oranges Make Attractive Desserts

FOR A PARTY salad or dessert, for instance, try orange basket hold-ers. They cost little and are fun to make. You just cut around the sides of the orange a little above the center, leaving at opposite sides three-quarters of an inch uncut for the handle. At right angles to the first incision, cut around the orange on each side of the handle. Remove the two wedges of skin and scoop out pulp. Notch the top edge of the bas-

ket, using sharp kitchen shears. Of course the fruit is well washed before cutting.

HOW TO CANDY BASKETS

After these baskets are made they may be used just as they are or they may be candied and filled with marmalade or Christmas candies—a fine gift from you to a friend. To candy orange baskets, put them in cold salted water to cover, using one teaspoon salt to one cup water. Bring slowly to the boiling point and simmer half an hour. Drain and simmer in heavy syrup until transparent. Drain from syrup and roll in granulated sugar. Line with waxed paper and fill with rice. Let stand until cold and firm. As the handle cools shape it gently. An easy filling for the uncandied



Here is the orange basket that you can make by following directions in the accompanying article.

•HOROSCOPE•

"The stars incline, but do not compel."

SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1935

Conflicting planetary aspects prevail today, according to astrology. It is not a time for introspection or for attempted analysis of world conditions, for the mind is likely to be muddled and perplexed.

The morning is favorable to constructive ideas on material rather than philosophical matters. The stars encourage continuing work and planning plans for building or manufacturing.

Interest in religion will be strong and many phases of new or advanced thought are to flourish. It is forecast, humanly speaking, that there will be more contemplation of spiritual hopes. There is an aspect that tends to direct human thought to guidance of the divine mind, since the stars and planets prevail upon the physical plane. The clergy has a wide field in which to work.

Love comes under sinister forces and may be led into serious trouble, astrologers announce. Partners will meet with deception, but they will be more fortunate than they have been.

All the planets are in the most important positions for the people of the earth before the end of this year. There is much of promise to the United States, where the new era finds its best expression.

Persons whose birthdate it is to have the supply of a year of much work that may not be adequately rewarded, but there is promise for the future.

Children born on this day probably will be strong in mind and body. Subjects of this sign usually have courage that assures their success.

Johann Gottlieb Fichte, German philosopher, was born on this day, 1762.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1935

Conflicting planetary aspects rule today, according to astrology. Care should be exercised in all transactions under this planetary government.

It is especially desirable to avoid signing legal papers, for the stars may commit one to future transactions. The judgment may be trustworthy under this day.

Women are more fortunate than men while this configuration prevails, but they should concentrate on the work that is best suited to them and they should avoid the legal papers that may commit them to future transactions.

This is a lucky day for romance. Couples who have been apart for a long time may find the opportunity of a year of fairly good fortune, but some may be enticed through carelessness. Caution regarding all legal papers is advised.

Children born on this day probably will have great initiative and independence. The subjects of this sign usually are brave and optimistic and may be especially versatile as well as determined.

Farm Garden

CHANGING ROCKS INTO A ROCKERY

Mignonettes Can Be Sown

Mignonettes can be safely sown outside now. If they are to remain where they are sown, the beds should be given a slight sprinkling of soil as germination takes place. For an early supply of this sweet-smelling little flower, the seed should have been sown in March, and the plants can be set out now. For this bed, a sheltered position is an advantage.

Insects

Cures for Common Pests Which Attack Trees and Shrubs Described

By W. DOWNES
Dominion Entomologist

BUD WORM—Apple trees are principally attacked by the bud worm, but it also attacks pear, plum, cherry, peach and quince. The little caterpillar is brownish red in color and on leaving its hibernating quarters in the spring attacks the opening buds. These are eaten off and joined together with silk to form a nest within which the caterpillar will be found. Its attacks frequently result in complete loss of the fruit crop. Trees should be sprayed when the buds are opening with blight sulphate and soap at standard strength. A second spray of arsenate of lead, two pounds to forty gallons of water, should be applied before the blossoms open.

FRUIT MAGGOTS—These are a source of much loss to currants and gooseberries. They are the larvae of the currant fruit fly which deposits an egg beneath the skin of the young fruit. There is no certain remedy against the pest, but have been obtained by fencing in the bushes with wire netting after the crop is picked and turning in chickens which will pick the grubs which drop to the ground when they leave the fruit. The maggots leave the fruit when the first green and turn to a pupa in the first inch or two of soil where they remain until the following year. If chickens are allowed to scratch under the bushes they will account for most of them and keep the pest down. When there are only a few bushes involved the only alternative is to cover them with cheesecloth.

ROOT BORER—This is the caterpillar of a moth which bores within the roots of raspberries and loganberries, causing severe injury. The only remedy is to be continually on the watch for them and cut them out with a knife. This should be done in the fall and winter. A wire thrust into the borings will aid in destroying them.

CANE MAGGOT—The young canes wilt and bend over at the tip. This is caused by a maggot which grubs the cane from within. The only remedy is to cut out and burn infested shoots.

PEAR AND CHERRY SLUG—Black slug-like creatures on the surface of the leaves are the larvae of a small sawfly. They may be destroyed by spraying with arsenate of lead or dusting with fresh slaked lime or a mixture of one pound of lead arsenate to sixteen pounds of slaked lime.

HOLLY LEAF MINER—The unsightly blotch on the holly leaves is caused by the maggot of a small black fly. The flies emerge from the leaves usually during the first week of May, but this season may be a little later. Eggs are deposited in the mid-rib of the leaves within a few days after the flies emerge and the blotch begins to be noticeable in August. The mine increases rapidly in size during the winter months. A fairly satisfactory means of controlling the flies is by dusting the hollies with nicotine and lime dust every three or four days after the flies begin to appear until the end of May. The method of making this dust was described in the previous article. Some success has been obtained by spraying frequently during the same period with white oil soap and nicotine sulphate, which tends to drive the flies away.

LEAF MINER—This is the caterpillar of a very small moth which mines between the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves. Spray with nicotine sulphate 1½ table-spoonfuls to one gallon of water as soon as the first sign of injury is seen and give a second application of two table-spoonfuls to a gallon two weeks later. Both sides of the foliage must be covered with the spray.

Clean Out Nooks and Crannies and Open Up Others With Crowbar; Trees Are Not a Disadvantage

By QUEEN'S ALBA

NO MATTER what type of garden that is to be made among natural rocks, the treatment of the rocks will be the same. It will be necessary to bring the rocks, which may be bare or covered with rank vegetation, into such shape that they will make homes for the choicest flowers of the mountains.

The first thing to do is to expose the surface of the rocks and clean out every nook and cranny, removing every kind of vegetation therein. This will not be found an easy task, for it is surprising how deep a weed root will penetrate into an almost imperceptible crack in a rock.

Some consideration must be given to the matter of felling trees where this is absolutely necessary. Most books on rock gardening will tell you that no trees should be within twenty feet or more of the rock garden. This may be the case in England, where the sunshine is not so great as it is here, but in and about Victoria a light shade of oak is not a disadvantage, provided there is no direct drip from the trees.

The fact is that when the most sun is needed, that is to say in the early spring, the trees are not yet in leaf and, therefore, cast very little shade; but later on when the sunshine gets brighter it has been the experience of the writer that most plants are grateful for a little shade in the heat of the day. One must be careful, however, not to allow the shade of evergreen trees to be a few stunted evergreen trees among the rocks, some of these may be left because they are always in keeping with an alpine garden.

When the work of clearing and exposing the rock has been done, the next step is to prepare receptacles for the soil in which the plants are to grow. These are made by opening up and developing natural fissures, by making new ones and by constructing pockets among the rocks.

This is done by the aid of the stone wall, the crow-bar, the cold chisel and, in some cases, by powder. The latter should only be used by an experienced man. It is quite impossible to say how and where pockets should be made, as every natural rock is quite different from its neighbor. So the builder will have to use his imagination and skill in the opening up of crevices and so on. One thing must be borne in mind, and that is to see that each and every pocket is drainable. That is, there must be no pocket in which the water can lie. It must be able to run away. This is especially important as more plants are killed in the rock garden by bad drainage than by any other means. It is sometimes the case that a pocket may be made to drain by filling it up with concrete to a point where drainage will become effective.

When there is difficulty in finding sufficient natural pockets in the rocks a great deal may be done by upbuilding with rocks. It may be necessary to use concrete to hold these rocks in place, but it should be used in such a way that not one particle of it shows when the work is finished. Very often a pocket may be made by using a bit of round iron into a drilled hole in the rocks and then bracing the building rocks against it. A terrace may be built, in an irregular manner, along the front of some ledge that is incapable of holding sufficient soil for the purpose in hand. Vertical fissures that would not hold soil when heavy rains come can be made to hold the soil by means of thin, wedge-shaped bits of rock.

Bare ledges, which slope upwards so that rain would run off can be made useful by means of concrete and rocks built up in front, but with drainage provided for by means of holes left in the work.

The British Columbia Field Crop Unit has already put out more tests this year than during the whole time last year.

Cowhides to the value of \$277,444; calves, \$117,441, and "harness leathers," \$322,960, were used during 1933 by the Canadian miscellaneous leather goods industry, which includes harness, saddlery, trunks, bags, purses, and belts. Other farm products in the shape of stockings and pigskins were also used in smaller quantities.

Field Crops Increase Here

There is a noted tendency on the part of farmers on Vancouver Island to grow more field crops as feed for cattle now.

Officials in the field crop division of the Department of Agriculture report that they have received more inquiries regarding these crops this year than ever before.

The British Columbia Field Crop Unit has already put out more tests this year than during the whole time last year.

Approach To Oak Bay Garden Is Example of Natural Landscaping



By A. L. P. S.

A COUCH-COVERED bank, screened by a straggling mass of broom, and crumpling where it had been shorn off in

plot is different, especially on Vancouver Island, where there is so much rock. However, from the work of others, the gardener can get ideas which, after all, are very important.

IMPROVED ON NATURE
Mr. Spence has created the approach to the house in a natural manner. In his landscape work he did not tear down the natural assets of the place—but, rather, improved upon them.

He saw the beauty in the oak tree, and his first object was to save it. He did not even destroy the broom. The bank was not removed but breasted with stones, and by "drawing out" the steps to the edge of the wall, the continuity of the slope was not broken.

The flowers have not been set according to any pattern. They cover the banks like weeds—a host of white violets under the trees which bloomed early in the spring—suberbia, arabis, alyssum clinging to the stones, bordering the fence, and joining the bluebells on the left side—and thousands of violets forming a purple border for the white concrete of the steps.

Let us step inside the gate to Mr. Spence's true garden behind the green fence. The long concrete slabs, with their easy six-inch rise, make the

approach more like a path than a flight of steps.

MONASTERY GARDEN
Within, a curving cement pathway leads to the house over a bright green lawn. On the right is a large circular garden with a border of white flowers and a central tree.

rounding a large holly bush. The pretty yellow flowers from Siberia have bloomed as many as four times a year in this garden.

On the other side of the cement walk, an arbor or rose leads to the "monastery" garden. Mr. Spence calls it by this name because of the screen dividing it from the front part of the garden which has windows like those in a cloister. A lattice-work fence would be out of place here, but a wind-guard is needed, and the glass screen serves this purpose, beside giving a full view of the garden.

Though the Spences raise no vegetables, they have used some plants which are usually relegated to the kitchen garden for decorative purposes. By the screen is a clump of raspberries with a border of strawberries. The casual observer would hardly notice them, they fit into the picture so well. According to Mr. Spence, the strawberry is an ideal edging plant. First there is the green leaves, then the flowers, the

berries, and, in the fall, the lovely red leaves.

CEMENT WORK
But the feature of this home is the concrete work. Altogether fourteen tons of cement have been used to build the terrace, the steps, the

steps, and all the work has been done by Mr. and Mrs. Spence.

The path from the gate is of red concrete with slabs of white concrete in the centre to guide the late-comer at night. The open porch in front is a patchwork of red and white tiles, while the terrace at the rear is a checker board of concrete.

The slabs and tiles for the garden are made by building a wooden frame to the depth and size wanted and filling it with concrete. The top is finished smooth. For colored concrete Mr. Spence fills the frame to within two inches of the top. The rest he fills with the color mixture made from color wash and cement and troweled smooth.

Mr. Spence prefers cement to gravel or sand paths because of the cleanliness. There is no chance of carrying any dirt into the house after walking over them. And cleanliness is a factor throughout the garden. There is not a weed on his whole plot, and not even a leaf of clover in his lawn.

Glass For Poultry Houses

By PROFESSOR E. A. LLOYD
University of British Columbia

IF ANYTHING further were needed to demonstrate the inefficiency and unsuitability of many of the poultry houses in this province, the floods and cold weather last winter filled the bill. On most poultry farms the production dropped steeply during this period, and when one considers the wet and unsanitary conditions of the houses, one wonders that the chickens were even able to get through the winter alive.

The cold-weather clearly disclosed the unsuitability of houses with high roofs, or houses that are too shallow from front to rear. It is difficult, if not impossible, to maintain comfortable temperatures in poultry houses where the gable roofs run higher than five feet at the rear or even feet in front. In an ordinary double-pitched roof six feet would be ample in the front. The peak should be just high enough to permit strength and drainage in the pitch of the roof.

A house that is less than sixteen feet in depth is more difficult to keep warm, and so more useful to use the surplus energy derived from the sun to keep them warm. One cannot afford to buy poultry feed nowadays just to heat birds. Higher feed prices and lower egg prices are a bad combination to beat. A poultry farmer will make little headway against them if he feeds much imported grain to birds just to keep them warm.

If windows are built in the front of the house, then the problem of ventilation is comparatively simple. Under such conditions the body heat of the birds themselves and the higher temperature in the interior of the house will automatically start a flow of air currents, if ventilator inlets and outlets are provided.

NEED MUCH AIR
When it is considered that 100 hens require 2,000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour to carry off the surplus moisture, the comparatively large amount of ventilation space required

may be readily appreciated. Engineers who have studied the problem of poultry house ventilation calculate that it requires two intake fans approximately ten inches in width and one large outflow of twelve inches square, or its equivalent, to provide sufficient fresh air for a twenty by twenty feet house to accommodate comfortably 100 to 125 birds. If the house is opened in front, of course, the ventilating system ceases to work in a regular manner, if it works at all.

Of course, in the spring and summer time, windows in the front of the house may be opened, according to weather conditions. It is very important in this connection, too, that there should be windows open at the rear of the poultry house in hot weather to permit a current of fresh air to flow over the floor of the building. In countries like Australia and South Africa, where the heat frequently becomes intense, the whole front of the house is open practically to the floor. This large opening, along with the rear ventilation, keeps the house comparatively cool. Such an arrangement would be feasible in this country for a short period only, in the summer months.

If glass-fronted houses are not adopted, then a minimum amount of open front, with some means for closing in the worst weather, may be permitted. In such a house, an adequate overhang to protect the interior of the house from driving rains, low roofs, deep houses and a certain amount of slow ventilation, are the points that contribute towards fairly comfortable conditions for the birds. This type of house is somewhat more economical to build and easier to manage than the closed house, and has been found fairly satisfactory on the University of British Columbia poultry plant at Potts Grey.

Only 10,583,185 bushels of foreign wheat entered France in 1934. Of that amount Canada supplied 9,000,000 bushels.

Garden Hints For This Week

HYDRANGEAS which had the tips of last year's wood frost bitten should be cut back somewhat. Straggly and badly shaped trees could well be cut right down to the ground.

HEDGES—Privet, laurel, lonicera nitida and others may be trimmed now. Holly, too, will stand the same treatment. To cut privet early will help to avoid the attacks of aphid somewhat.

STOCKS, asters, nemesis, marigolds, snapdragons, lobelia, petunias and others for early flowering may now be planted in beds and borders. A sowing made now of most of the above will give a continuance of bloom in the fall.

PLANT UP window boxes, tubs and garden vases.

PINKS—Cuttings may be rooted this month.

CHEERY—Plant out in May and June. For the winter supply the end of June is about the right time. To keep celery from going to seed it should not receive a check in any way; a steady and constant growth is essential.

TOMATOES—Do not be in a hurry to plant them out. The first week in June is soon enough.

PEAS—Make further sowings, and here is where the trenches or drills would benefit by having a thorough soaking before the peas are put in.

BUTTERBEES should be planted out as soon as the young plants are available.

APRIS has not yet made much headway in the garden, but don't let that stop early sowing. Better flowers, fruits and vegetables will be had if the spring sowing is kept waiting.

AMERICAN GRAPE BEST ON ISLAND

Sun-loving Fruit and Needs Sandy Well-drained Loam; Double Kniffin System of Training Vine

By E. C. REID
Experimental Station, Nanaimo

GRAPE growing dates back to the days that Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, was expounding his theories, or even before the Pharaohs of Egypt had started to plan their Pyramids. In fact, its origin is lost in antiquity. When the tide of empire started its movement westward, many eastern customs were welcomed—perhaps too readily—by the developing civilizations. Historical data indicates that the grape and its products proved very popular in turns with the Greeks, the Romans, the Spaniards, the French, and even the stolid Briton relished its introduction. When America began its climb towards international recognition, the grape again played its part.

In eastern Canada and the United States selections of native grapes such as vitis labrusca, best meet the existing climatic requirements. In certain favored sections of the west, as California and our own southern interior, the sweeter European grape vitis vinifera can be grown successfully. For the most part, however, on the northern Pacific Coast generally, and Vancouver Island particularly, we have to be content with the varieties of American origin, such as the Concord, Campbell's Early, Moore's Early, and Island Belle.

Grape growing on Vancouver Island has received considerable impetus of late years following the efforts of the loganberry growers in marketing their crop for wine purposes. The position has been attracting the attention of certain growers in French, and already a considerable acreage has been planted for this purpose. While experiments here would indicate that the loganberry is possibly better adapted commercially for this purpose than is the grape in this country, it is felt, however, that certain results concerning the growing and training of grapes might be helpful to some at this time.

SANDY LOAM
As the grape is a sun-loving crop, care must be exercised in the selection of a suitable location for the vineyard. A southern or southeastern slope is preferable. It should be protected with good air drainage, to minimize as far as possible the danger of frosts. A well-drained sandy loam is recommended, as this type of soil will promote early growth and tend to retain the heat better than the colder clay soils.

The planting distance recommended is ten feet apart each way. Deep planting is advocated, it is advisable to cut back to one or two buds. To encourage vigorous growth, thorough cultivation is recommended in the vineyard, particularly prior to bearing, about the fourth year. At the close of the fruit season, pruning should be made back to one or two strong buds. During the second season, only two canes are permitted to grow, thus promoting sturdiness. Before growth begins in the third year, it will be advisable to put down the permanent trellis to support the vines.

Most horticultural crops require considerable training and pruning, but possibly the grape demands more than any other crop, if economic results are to be forthcoming. There are two different systems in vogue, but the one most in use are the double or single Kniffin system.

DOUBLE KNIFFIN
At the Experimental Station the double Kniffin system of training has been found satisfactory. This consists in carrying one or two main trunks to the height of from three to five feet above the ground. When one main trunk is used, it is known as the single Kniffin system, while the double Kniffin system makes use of two main trunks. When using this system, the top wire should be five feet or more above ground, with the other wire about twenty inches lower. The disadvantage of the single Kniffin system is that two stories or series of canes arise, one above the other, and on a single trunk. As the terminal or upper growth is always the greater, the upper story soon dwarfs the lower, with a consequent reduction in yield taking place.

In the double Kniffin system, two trunks are used, thus insuring that each set of branches become terminal branches and growth is thus more evenly distributed throughout the vine. Whether the single or the double Kniffin system is adopted, it will be found that this system of training is as economical and as satisfactory as any now in use.

In pruning grape vines there are certain principles and precautions to be observed if success is to be attained. First we must remember that all fruit is borne on the wood of the current season, which arises from the wood of the previous season's growth. In pruning a cane that has borne two or three seasons of grapes

during the past season, it is advisable to cut this back to two buds. These will supply the shoots for the succeeding year. This short branch is called a spur, developing from just to year into a sturdy branch. As this occurs the grower must endeavor to bring out new canes which spring from the main stem. In pruning, care must be taken that this is done when the vine is dormant, otherwise bleeding and a certain loss of vigor may result.

Ayrshire Herd For Boys' Farm

The authorities of the Prince of Wales Agricultural School, Cowichan station, have announced their inauguration of a small herd of Ayrshire dairy cows here as being most suitable for the children of the school.

The cattle taken over from the Pemberton farm have been added to by purchase from Adam Gordon, of Cobble Hill, and by the acquisition of two more second-year animals from G. H. Stuart of Fanny, B.C., as well as a six-month-old Ayrshire bull, a son of "Burrhead" from the same herd. It is proposed gradually to increase the herd as the school develops.

Tulips

Breaking in Flower's Color Caused by Virus; Disease Infectious

By W. R. FOSTER
Assistant Provincial Plant Pathologist

BREAKING in tulips, like infantile paralysis, is caused by a virus. The virus, an infectious principle is responsible for self-colored tulips becoming striped or splashed. This change is called "breaking" and the flower is termed "broken," while the original form is known as a breeder.

Once broken, an individual bulb remains broken and all the offshoots from it also become broken. "Breaking" is not common among the early varieties, though certain examples are well known, e.g. De Wit is a broken form of Prince of Austria. Among the cottage tulips breaking is general, though it is rarely recognized in the self-yellow and whites. Breaking is usually less common among the Darwin, the broken forms are now given a class of themselves and are called "Rembrandts."

Broken flowers should be grown apart and not in close proximity to self-colored tulips. If broken flowers appear among self-colored tulips they should be removed, with bulb, and destroyed.

CLIMATE FOR SUGAR BEETS

From the data collected during the past twenty years by the Chemistry Division of the Dominion Experimental Farm, a good general idea of where sugar beets can be grown successfully has been obtained. Of the two main factors considered, namely soil classification and climatic conditions, the latter appears to be the determining factor for both yield and sugar content.

A cool wet spring prevents seed germination, and a poor stand is the result. A hot, dry summer retards growth, giving small roots and a low yield, and a cold, dull autumn, often with frosts before harvesting, prevents the proper maturing of the beets at a time when sugar formation is taking place.

Thus, the ideal seasonal conditions are a warm spring with sufficient precipitation to ensure good seed germination, a growing season with plenty of rain and a mild open autumn with considerable sunshine. These conditions vary every year and explain why one district produces good beets of high sugar content one year and beets of poor quality the next.

A dark loamy soil seems to be best for sugar beet growing. Beets are very susceptible to soil acidity and liming of the soil is necessary. It is now recognized that for best results plenty of fertilizer must be used and phosphoric acid seems to be the most important element.

As with other crops, the surface soil of the new bed should be kept loose by frequent shallow hoeing or raking. This practice not only keeps down weeds, but allows the air to enter the soil and conserve moisture.

during the past season, it is advisable to cut this back to two buds. These will supply the shoots for the succeeding year. This short branch is called a spur, developing from just to year into a sturdy branch. As this occurs the grower must endeavor to bring out new canes which spring from the main stem. In pruning, care must be taken that this is done when the vine is dormant, otherwise bleeding and a certain loss of vigor may result.

G.J.D.'s Music Column

MUSIC TEACHERS' FEDERATIONS

FOR A NUMBER of years music teachers have, in the interest of the art, banded together in western provinces, from Manitoba to the Pacific Coast. About fifteen years ago at Vancouver, the B.C. Music Teachers' Federation came into existence, and in about a third of that time the Victoria Music Teachers' Federation was organized.

ITS SPREADING BRANCHES

DURING THE past twelve months more than ever before an unusual interest has been shown in the Federation throughout the province, and several branches have been established at Kamloops, Penticton, Kimberley, Prince Rupert, Chilliwack, with inquiries regarding establishment from Smithers, Nelson, Nanaimo, Courtenay and Cumberland. These centres are tributaries to the main centre of the B.C. Music Teachers' Federation at Vancouver, each centre now adjusting itself and working under this title, using the term "local branch," as, for instance, the B.C.M.T.F. group, as the Victoria branch.

Identified with the movement at Vancouver is its president, Roy Robertson, who has been active in its cause since its inception. Others who assisted in its early life were the late Mrs. Coulthart and the late Charles Holroyd Paul.

In the Victoria Branch, Dr. J. E. Watson, its first president; Reginald Cox, its present president; Mrs. Marion McGowan, vice-president; Nora Sherwood, Mrs. Page-Mellor; Beatrice Griffith, Geraldine Harper, Mrs. W. E. Jameson, Oliver B. Stout, Stanley Builey and George J. Dyke, have been prominent in its growth and progress.

CHIEF OBJECTS

THE OBJECTS of these musical groups are the advancement of the profession generally, with especial regards to its ethical side; the promulgation of music in the public and high schools; in assisting the work of the local Musical Festival Association; and especially in fighting for music as an optional subject on the junior matriculation course; the important establishment of a Chair of Music at the University of British Columbia; and in reviewing the existing musical examinations by outside bodies such as the Associated Board, Trinity College of England, the Toronto Conservatory, and McGill exams. Significantly, a communication has been sent out from the headquarters on the mainland to all the different provincial local branches, asking for "an opinion on the establishment of an examining board at the U.B.C. in the event of music being listed on the junior matriculation course as an optional subject, or of accepting the examinations of outside bodies." In a nutshell—if music is accepted by the U.B.C. as an optional subject for junior matric, all students may study music and use the credits for entrance to the university, and it is felt that this would be a tremendous boon to music students and music teachers. It is understood here that committees from the faculty of the U.B.C. and the B.C. Teachers' Federation are now working on this problem. In the meantime, while some local branches have sent in their opinions, other centres now in process of formation are expected to share in these opinions and strengthen the hands of the federation at headquarters. Particularly will this apply to the contemplated petition of a Music Teachers' Act to be presented at some future date to the Provincial House of Assembly.

SASKATCHEWAN HAS CHAIR OF MUSIC

IN THE province of Saskatchewan music is already an optional subject for junior matric, and it university can boast a chair of music, with Dr. Collingwood at its head. At the moment there is a feeling that "A standard of music be adopted for all western Canada incorporated with the idea of the establishment of a chair at the U.B.C." Vancouver and Victoria branches are inclined in this direction to make a beginning, and are now canvassing their memberships. Each province naturally would control its own music syllabus.

WILL CANADA CONTROL ITS OWN MUSICAL EXAMS?

IT IS FELT generally that the time has arrived for musical Canada "to stand on its own feet" with regard to examinations in music, and it has already been hinted that in the event of this course being pursued and that the standard is at least as high as the one that has for so many years been set, one of the leading music institutions of London is prepared to discontinue its yearly theoretical and practical examinations at centres where such examinations by the departments of education are operated and sponsored.

These are not easy matters to adjust to suit all concerned. Manitoba seems inclined at present to hold its own exams for school optionals, and it must not be forgotten that parents must become familiar with these important new features in the education lives of their children.

The Way Beyond

By JEFFERY FARNOL

"I called you a liar, Valentine."

"Yes, I heard . . . And you see Rosemary fully believes you did the killing—"

"Ah!" sighed Richard. "But why . . . and how do you know this?"

"Because she told me as much."

"Then . . . you have seen her . . . recently?"

"I have enjoyed that felicity. In time to come I expect to see a great deal more of her—I am living . . . hoping to make her my Countess."

"Never!" cried Richard fiercely. "I'll see you dead first!"

"Oh no, no!" murmured the Earl, something his ruffled hair, "you would not see me dead because you would be as dead as I am."

"Of course . . . yes," groaned Richard, closing his eyes to the pain of his throbbing head.

"I'm glad to be assured of this," nodded his lordship, turning back to the looking-glass, "for, as I suggested in regard to France, I have no fancy to die like the late Earl . . . killed like a mad dog. Vibart—not that way if you please."

"Ah . . . what the devil do you suggest?"

"The answer, my dear fellow, is a handkerchief with the initials R.V. Pray what have you to say of it?"

"That . . . at any rate . . . it proves you are a perjured liar, Abbeymore."

The Earl, putting on his hat before the mirror, smiled at his reflection quite happily.

"It will be a strange fate, Richard, if you and I that were children together and playfellows should have grown up merely to slaughter each other."

"This rests with yourself, Valentine. Confine . . . your attentions to Miss Cynthia Bellenden and—"

"For if we fight," went on the Earl, "we shall most certainly exterminate one another, but with this singular difference, that I, being the last of my damned race, shall pass with no one to mourn me, except possibly old Clippity—but you, Vibart, how vastly otherwise! Consider your gracious mother's funeral your honour's father's grief! Ponder, Richard, and if only for their sakes, keep this life dream of Rosemary, this very selfish passion—"

"Insufferable . . . presumptuous!" exclaimed Richard, heaving himself out of his chair with such

violence that he staggered, tripped and fell heavily.

"Dick!" cried the Earl in quick concern, and stooped to lift him; but with passionate gesture Richard spurned this proffered help and contrived to get himself back into the chair unaided.

"Now, now," quoth the Earl, reprovingly. "Be calm, I beg. Sit still awhile, for you are in no fit state to puzzle me at present, so do restrain yourself, or perhaps I may better remove this invitation that is me . . . I'll be off."

"Valentine," said Richard, leaning shakily across the table, "keep away from Rosemary, cease your devilish persecution or—"

"Richard," said the Earl, turning lightly towards the street door, "you should know me well enough to be very certain no threats can ever deter me, or perhaps I may as well remove this invitation that is me . . . I'll be off."

"I hope you will soon be again your hale and hearty self. I thank you very truly and most sincerely for having very probably saved my life . . . what a devilish, preposterous, contradictory business it all is! And I've lost my cane and one feels so unbalanced, in town without one's cane! Pray tell our top-booted old hero I will call another time. Adieu, my Richard." And with lips upturned in faintly mocking smile, but with eyes aglow with something very much better, the Earl waved his gloved hand, opened the door and went his way, while pain-racked Richard and view that door despairingly eager to be gone also.

"Twelve!" he muttered, striving to rally his falling senses. "Twelve . . . Golden . . . Square." His throbbing head sank heavily between his arms outstretched across the table, and vaguely wondering at this sick weakness, he sank to a troubled drowsiness . . . From this stupor he was aroused suddenly by a hand very large yet gentle . . . big fingers that crept softly among his thick, wet hair . . . voices near at hand yet strangely indistinct.

"Not a word of this, Corporal!"

"A pretty . . . tidy . . . vallop, Jamper!"

"Art and not then, pal?"

"He should ought to take a nap, Jamper, forty-winks . . . bed."

"No!" mumbled Richard, lifting heavily head with an effort. "I'm in . . . hurry . . . must go. Shall be all right . . . a sip of brandy."

"Water would be better."

"But a glass of the von and only,

best of all!" quoth a hearty voice.

"Beneath Richard's nose came a steaming glass whence stole an aroma so subtly delectable that he slipped instinctively, drank avidly and looking up into the rubicund visage of Mr. Shrig, smiled.

"Bravo!" exclaimed another voice, and glancing round about, Richard saw the speaker for a comely giant whose feet, lit by the gleam of blue eyes, showed the handsome form of the snow hair that crowned it and the neatly trimmed white whiskers that framed it.

"It was Mr. Shrig, up-ending the glass that Richard had just emptied, 'this here is my pal an' partner Corporal Richard Roe, late of the grenadiers—"

"Twenty odd years ago, Jamper."

"And lost his diddle at Waterloo—"

"But only my left, sir," glancing the Corporal showing the gleaming steel hook that replaced his lost member.

"I feel honored," said Richard, reaching out a somewhat unsteady hand, "my name is Richard too, Richard Vibart."

"Ah! Whart?" exclaimed Mr.

Shrig with a sort of pounce. "Any relation to Mr. Maurice . . . Buck Vibart as got himself murdered . . . in a wood?"

"He was my father's cousin."

"Think o' that now! Well, blow me tight!" exclaimed Mr. Shrig in a kind of ecstasy, shaking Richard's hand with the utmost heartiness and beaming more jovially than ever. "In a wood, too! Mr. Vibart, well I say it, if a cove is born to be murdered—pick a wood, sir, birds a-cawing so gay, leaves a-virpiping so peaceful, brooks a-babbling—much better than, say, the slime o' the river, or street, back-alley, garret, or cellar—no, gi'ance a vood of a dozy morning or sunset. For though born in the city I bankers for the country, and if ever wind-liveliness betrays me in the shape o' bludgeon, bullet or steel let my corp lie among lilies o' the valley or—"

Mr. Shrig paused suddenly and coaxed his head to the front, the little room or cell, without the street door slammed and a bell tinkled.

"A customer, Corporal Dick? I don't think so. Vait a bit! It seem's the thunder's reg'lar and—Lord, but 's a' unexpected party co' even 't be—"

Slot Machines Now \$200,000,000 Business; Profits Run Up to \$75 a Week Per Machine

By WILLIS THORNTON

CHICAGO.

THE NEXT time you send one of your pennies, nickels, dimes, or quarters tinkling down the slot of a coin machine, think this to yourself:

"Well, that is part of my contribution to a vast total of at least \$200,000,000 a year (maybe as much as \$500,000,000) that goes into coin machines, helping to build up what will soon be a major industry."

If it is a "pin game table" that gets your nickel to play this elaborate version of "bagatelle," or mechanical marbles, say to yourself:

"I am one of 12,000,000 coin-droppers who are watching the meandering marble this week, pretty near as many as go to the movies, and a lot more than go to see baseball and other such mass games."

When you look at the shiny new "pin table" with its modernistic lines, its flashing lights, its gadgets and gee-gaws, or at the shiny new "bell" or "jackpot" machine, or the peanut or gum or weighing machine that gets your coin, reflect to yourself:

"There are between eighty and 100 manufacturers building these things, and they made around \$15,000,000 worth of them last year."

IT IS BIG BUSINESS NOW—That will give you some idea of what is behind the tinkle of every coin you drop into a machine slot. The thing that has been for some years best known to the public as the slot machine racket is turning into a more or less respectable "big business."

Probably not more than 10 per cent of the production of this "depression-born" industry consists to-day of the traditional "bell" or "jackpot" gambling machines, which are under fire in so many states and communities.

Interest is shifting to the "pin table" games, in which a marble is shot to the top of an inclined board and dribbles down among hazards to drop into "scoring holes."

Production of straight merchandising machines is increasing to the point where they are an important factor in national sales of cigarettes, gum, soap, peanuts, and now even of pie and portrait photographs. A device to sell accident insurance policies and perhaps other forms of insurance through coin machines is being perfected.

One single operator of merchandising machines to-day controls 75,000 such mechanical outlets. From this fact you get the idea: A lot of merchandise is beginning to be sold

mechanically, and no one sees a limit as yet.

SAVES PHONOGRAPH TRADE—For instance, take phonograph records. The radio had the phonograph record folk going down for the third time. But along came repeat, and the automatic coin phonograph came back with it.

These machines have displaced and will probably soon outnumber the "tin plates" that used to be seen and, alas, heard in every saloon.

And now two-thirds of the production of one of the leading makers of phonograph records is going into these automatic music machines.

America has become the slot machine capital of the world. A lively export trade that warms the heart of the Commerce Department is springing up. Exports of all kinds of coin machines rose from some 15,000 machines worth \$600,000 in 1932 to 44,000 machines worth \$1,500,000 in 1934.

The United Kingdom is the best customer, but thirty-six buyers from Canada, Spain, France, Russia, Scotland, and Palestine. Two "pin games" were recently ordered to augment the charms of that Pacific paradise, Tahiti.

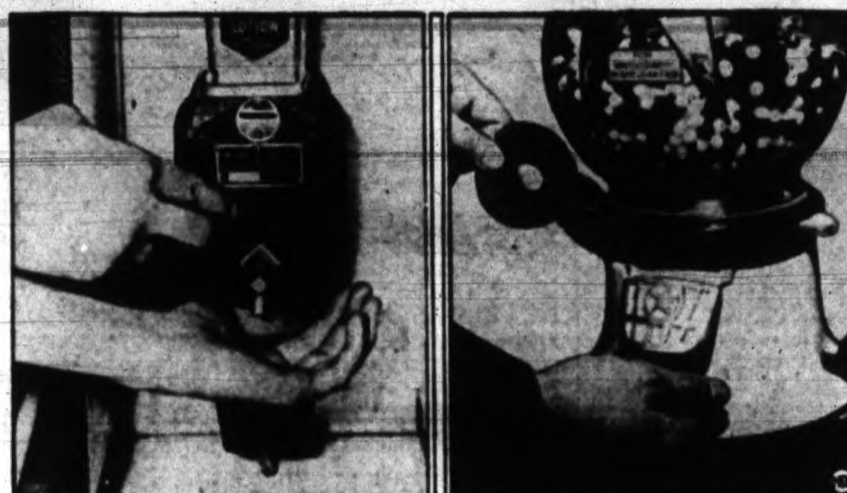
GO ALL OVER THE WORLD—Every leading manufacturer now has a European representative, and shipments go to Great Britain, China, other Asiatic countries, South America, Spain, France, Russia, Scotland, and Palestine. Two "pin games" were recently ordered to augment the charms of that Pacific paradise, Tahiti.

While only about 5,000 people work in plants building coin machines, these are largely assembly plants and there are probably 10,000 more making wooden and metal cases, castings, batteries, locks, parts, and accessories.

At least 50,000 men (and, of late, women) are working at "operating"



The tinkle of the coin, the whirr of the wheel, the clicking of the rock and the (hoped-for) shower of the "jackpot." . . . From these came the appeal of the "Bell," "Slot" or "Jackpot" machines shown above. Known also as "Bunnies," these gambling machines led to huge profits, racketeering, murder; brought a wave of public indignation that is now at its height.



Yet at the same time, a growing volume of pennies, nickels, and dimes pour into vending machines. . . . Hands poised expectantly for the gum, peanuts, hand lotion, perfume, cigarettes, or candy. . . . Eyes watch the trembling needle of a scale. . . . Ears await the music of a dance band . . . all perfectly legal and above-board, but part of the same phenomenal coin-machine industry that rose on the "jackpot" machines.

these machines, that is, setting them up in stores, servicing them, keeping them in full of merchandise or slugs, and collecting those pennies and nickels. Many a man who lost his regular job during the depression created his own job by setting up a string of these machines with his savings.

IN 2,000,000 SPOTS

And so something like 2,000,000 "locations," cigar stores, poolrooms, "sport-houses" and other places of small merchandise (to-day's name for a penny arcade), small groceries and delicatessens, taverns, bars, garages, filling stations, clubs, and even private homes, are to-day housing from one to fifty coin machines, varying from the widely attached "jackpot" machine to the innocent contrivances that deliver a handful of salted peanuts or your more or less correct weight for every penny dropped therein.

Manufacturers in Chicago, where 75 per cent of the machines are made, declare that thousands of small merchants have actually been saved from the Big Bad Wolf during the lean years by the proceeds from these machines placed in their stores.

When you drop a nickel for a handful of peanuts, nearly a cent of that stay with the store proprietor, and more than that even when you insert that nickel and dime for a pack of cigarettes.

MERCHANT GETS PROFIT

If your particular weakness runs to the "jackpot" machine, half of the quarter or nickel you play in it stays with the proprietor. As machines, depending on style and location, take in anywhere from \$4 to \$75 or more a week, you can see that to many a store owner, "his end" of that stream of commerce makes the difference between going on and folding up.

For years, so far as the public was concerned, the coin machine business has been just "the slot machine racket." But now it has been smitten with an itch for respectability.

Along came the N.A.A. at the manufacturers organized into a trade association, the National Association of Coin Operated Machine Manufacturers, with a code authority and a full complement of resolutions, rulings, and disquisitions.

One of the principal reasons "slot machines" and legitimate coin devices must be considered together is that the same manufacturer, in many cases, build both, and the same code authority governs them.

State and local associations of "operators" have been organized, in an effort to raise standards in the business and oust the chieftain and racketeer.

Five fat trade journals clamor for "ethics," and discuss the legal and moral pitfalls of coin machines.

Strenuous efforts are being made to boost "the slot machine" from low public esteem into a respectability befitting a \$200,000,000 industry.

New U-boats Raise Spectre of Lusitania Tragedy

TWENTY years ago, on May 7, 1915, diplomat, statesman and man-in-the-street halted in their tracks to devour the extras that screamed the sinking of the Lusitania.

Now the attention of certain men, more thoughtful than the day they read with horror of the 1,195 men, women, and children who went down with the luxury liner, is fixed on two things.

First, the efforts to find ways to keep another Lusitania of some future war from dragging nations in.

And second, an ominous but apparently well-grounded rumor that Germany is assembling and has been building for six months, a new submarine flotilla.

WHILE the bones of men and women were whitening on the bottom of St. George's Channel, and round-eyed fish poked their way through the gilded saloons so silent these twenty years under their forty fathoms of water, a new generation has grown up. They do not remember the fatal Friday when the Lusitania sighted the Old Head of Kinsale near Queenstown, Ireland.

It had been a rather carefree passage, without incident. But some of the 1,257 passengers carried newspaper clippings of the ominous warning published in New York papers just before the Lusitania sailed:

"Travelers (it read) are reminded that a state of war exists . . . That the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles, that . . . are liable to destruction in these waters, and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk."

BUT TO the 1,599 souls aboard the Lusitania, all this seemed unreal. Unreal seemed the long wrangle over the rights of neutrals, the constant infringement by both sides on what

were then considered neutral rights. Far away seemed the strangling naval blockade of Germany by Britain, and the ever-more-ruthless German submarine campaign against British shipping.

The 150 Americans among them may have remembered Wilson's note three months before, promising to hold Germany to "strict accountability" if American lives were lost. Six weeks before, the first American life had been lost, in the sinking of the British ship Falaba.

But the trip seemed to have been made in safety. The Irish coast looked comfortably close, only ten miles off. The great ship emerged from a fog bank before noon, and at 2 p.m. was steaming at eighteen knots through a smooth sea under bright spring weather.

SUDDENLY a look-out cried out, and many eyes glimpsed a nothing white streak snaking its way toward the ship. Almost before a word could be uttered, the torpedo struck home. There was a terrific explosion, debris leaped to the masthead, and the ship felt a shudder like the slamming of a heavy door. Some said there were two explosions, but this has not even today been settled with finality. The great ship listed almost immediately to starboard and began to sink. There was confusion, but no panic.

It was hard to launch the lifeboats, though they had previously been unscrewed from the ship. Out from the starboard side came the first boat; those on the port side rapped and splintered on the side of the ship as they were lowered. The engine controls having been put out of commission, headway of the big ship could not be stopped, adding to the difficulty.

And the time was so horribly short! Even the Titanic floated nearly three hours after the iceberg stroke in her plates. But in eighteen minutes the Lusitania went down by the bow. Nobody knows even now why she sank so quickly. Only 161 were saved, including Captain William Thomas Turner, who stood on his bridge until carried away by the rising water.

The German submarine U-20, Commander Walther Schwieger, had fired the torpedo.

SCHWIEGER'S torpedo did more than any one thing, perhaps, to bring America inevitably into the World War. After the first wave of horror, indignation mounted, newspapers shouted for a firm stand.

neighbors discussed hotly the rights and wrongs of a neutral country when others are at war. Few went so far as to suggest actual and immediate war. But there were fewer neutrals in America after May 7, 1915.

Three days later, President Wilson made his famous speech in which he said "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

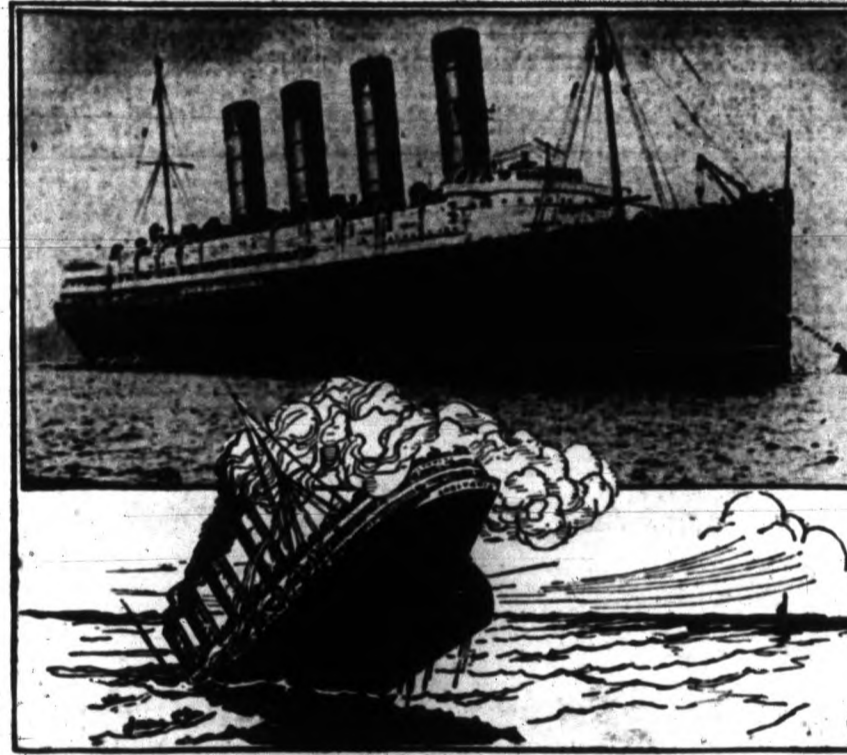
To this shining standard, few rallied. The public demanded, and plainly for more drastic action than the series of notes that throughout the summer passed between America and Germany.

As these grew increasingly severe, the pacifist Bryan, Secretary of State, resigned, saying: "Why should an American citizen be permitted to involve his country in war by traveling in a belligerent ship, when he knows that ship will pass through a danger zone?" It is a very one-sided citizenship that compels a government to go to war over a citizen's rights and yet relieve the citizen of all obligations to consider his nation's welfare.

FOR SUCH views and for resigning his office to maintain them, Bryan was vilified as an "unpatriotic traitor." But they are views that are getting the most careful study to-day as diplomats and statesmen study the possible means of redefining neutrality so that it becomes really possible.

The Lusitania, we know now, was unarmed, and carried no troops, despite German contentions at the time. But we also know that she carried 4,300 cases of rifle cartridges and other military supplies destined for the Allied troops. This was quite legal at the time. Was it wise to back up neutrals who sailed on such a ship?

Twenty years later, munitions committee members and state department diplomats are wondering.



Memory of the St. Lusitania (top) causes statesmen uneasiness as they reflect the momentous effect of its sinking (sketches below), when torpedoed by a German submarine—a tragedy that set the stage for America's entry into the World War.

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